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BIRTHS.

On 10th September, at Shanghai, the wife of A. V. BROWN, a son.

On 13th September, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. IVOR THOMAS, a son.

On 15th September, at Shanghai, the wife of GILLESPIE EDWARD, China Navigation Co., a son.

On 15th September, at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. H. BORNER, a daughter.

On 16th September, at Shanghai, the wife of ARNOLD HUTCHISON, a son.

On 17th September, at Shanghai, the wife of A. GOLDMAN, a daughter.

DEATHS.

On 20th August, at Kuling, FLORENCE CORA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Nightingale, Soochow Customs, aged one year, two months and sixteen days.

On 15th September, at Weihaiwei, FRANK BAIRD REED, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 53.

On 15th August, at Shanghai, TSZE MING SHAN, aged sixty-six years, late member of the Court of Directors of the Imperial Bank of China, etc.

The Hongkong Telegraph
MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1905.

THE PO. LEUNG KUK.

(18th September.)

The Commission of Inquiry held some years ago into the conditions prevailing at the Po Leung Kuk, and the publication of the Bluebook in which was embodied the evidence of the witnesses, together with the report of the Commissioners, gave the general public a very fair idea of the methods adopted in working that institution. It is generally agreed that since it was established it has accomplished a great and beneficial work in reclaiming fallen women and protecting children too young to protect themselves. In Hongkong, as well as in Singapore and other places, the Po Leung Kuk has proved a valuable agency for good, frustrating the evil designs of unscrupulous procurers, and helping women who seek to leave the foul atmosphere of infamy into which they were originally placed, by giving them the opportunity to reform their lives, and by placing them in situations where the craving for illicit "pleasures" is unlikely to sway their ill-balanced minds. In the case of women or girls who have come to years of discretion, the difficulty of the Registrar-General is to obtain proof that the debauched people have been enticed to their terrible fate without their consent, and that is a difficulty which it is to be feared, can be

KOWLOON ODOURS.

Residents in Kowloon must acknowledge with gratitude the efforts of the Hongkong Telegraph in bringing to the notice of the authorities the insanitary condition of that suburb, caused mainly by the indiscriminate dumping of garbage in the streets, even in the residential quarters. It is only a few weeks ago since the article on "Kowloon Odours" appeared, and already the matter has been taken up by the sanitary authorities. Their zeal has been rewarded by the conviction of lazy servants, who preferred to throw the rubbish of their establishments

overcome in only the smallest number of cases. The fear of retribution at the hands of their "owners" is strong enough to exceed all other considerations. Children, of course, come within a different category. It is they who will obtain the greatest benefit from the operation of this Ordinance. At the same time, it is possible that the regulations of the Po Leung Kuk may prove harsher in their application than the unthinking mind, than to which they were called by the procurers. The rules and regulations made under the Ordinance by the Governor in Council suggest the idea that the Po Leung Kuk instead of being, as it is intended to be, and as it is now, a home and a shelter for the weak, the unstable and the unformed, may become a house of affliction to the inmates. The rules and regulations that none of the inmates shall attempt to leave the Po Leung Kuk without the permission of the Registrar-General, and that none shall be have in a noisy or disorderly manner, are right and proper. Then again, it is required that all lawful orders shall be obeyed, and that no attempt shall be made to communicate with any person, except with the approval of those in charge of the refuge which will also meet with approval. But when it comes to the question of punishments which the committee may inflict on these unfortunate for any contravention of the rules and regulations, another phase of the "refuge" appears. For a first offence a woman or girl may be confined in a room by the matron for 24 hours; for what the matron may be pleased to term "repeated disobedience and recalcitrancy" the committee may order the offender to be confined in a dark cell for another 24 hours. So that a stubborn little girl, in whom punishment breeds increased obstinacy and determined disobedience may have to suffer the pains and penalties which properly appertain to the criminal code. There are many children whose sense or idea of injustice might be charmed away by a gentle word of kindness, a little tact, and a gracious forgiveness after a first offence, but in whom a feeling of unjust punishment will drive to the extreme of "recalcitrancy" until they become incorrigible offenders, ever under the ban of the institution's laws, ever the subject of scorn and contempt, and ever suffering the tortures of a misunderstood spirit. The Po Leung Kuk is not a prison; it is a refuge and a home for the unhappy and the misguided. It is a sort of boarding establishment for young girls, and as such the rules and regulations by which it is guided should be characterised by kindness and friendship rather than rough and stern principles, applicable rather to felons and miscreants than the poor children who are incarcerated there. It may be said, and we do not deny for a moment, that the matron and her assistants are impartial, and are distinguished by all the attributes which belong to feminine grace and charm. But after all, matrons and teachers are only human; and once they take what we may call a spite against a girl then there is nothing too black for her. She is fit for anything; she is an imp of darkness; whenever anything happens she must be punished. If it happen that she is innocent, then the punishment will suffice for some misdemeanour that has not been found out. And so the girl grows up in an atmosphere of hatred and contumely; and well-meaning committee men, composed by those in charge, and go home to their families vaguely wondering that there should be so much wickedness in the world. And a young life is saved from one disaster only to be plunged into another form of body and soul torture. It may be argued that the dark cell is a sort of *dernier resort*; but why should there be a dark cell there at all? The girl eligible for the Po Leung Kuk may be sent to the Italian Convent or to Miss Kyre's Refuge. Are there dark cells there also? Or is the little recalcitrant marched through the streets like a convicted prisoner to the Po Leung Kuk, in order to undergo that punishment which will leave an indelible mark on an unscarred soul? Much good will be gained by the rule that "a record shall be kept of such punishment!" Who cares how many records of that sort are kept, unless it be budding Lombrosos on the search for fledgling degenerates? The rules and regulations of the Po Leung Kuk as they now stand are only fit to be bracketed along with those of reformatories and prisons at home, but so far as we can remember even at home reformatories young girls are not subjected to dark cell treatment, and why should a little Chinese girl who, according to that time-honoured parrot-cry of the weak and incapable parent or guardian—"she has got over me altogether and I don't know what to do with her"—why should she undergo punishments which are considered too severe for her English sister? If these rules so far as punishments are concerned are put in force then, the Po Leung Kuk will become a house of terror and not a house of refuge.

into the public roads rather than dispose of it, in the orthodox manner. Indeed, the crusade against those offenders against decency and health has been inaugurated with such thoroughness that one is tempted to believe the sanitary people have only now awakened to a sense of their duties; and are seeking to make up for past delinquencies in this respect by increased vigilance to-day; however, that is neither here nor there; the fact remains that Kowloon on the straight way to being swept clear of those horrible stenches which beset the air, and rendered a sauna after dark something like an experience of Dante in the depths. There was great need for this reform, as every Kowloon resident well knows. And the Hongkong visitors who had to pick their way through a mass of septic matter, and suffer torments from the unconscionable smells that everywhere prevailed, will no longer regard an evening trip to the mainland as a sort of penance for nostalgic sins. We would suggest that those living in Kowloon who, while appreciating the labours of the sanitary officials, still undergo a physical affliction by reason of existing nuisances undiscovered by the sanitary people, should communicate with the Sanitary Board on the subject. For it cannot be expected that a district which has been allowed to become a kind of glorified midden can be cleansed in the twinkling of an eye, or that the sanitary officials can become ubiquitous all at once. For one thing we may be grateful, and that is the promptitude with which the sanitary authorities acted on the information conveyed in these columns.

IMPORTANT MINING CONCESSION.

(19th September.)

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Hongkong Young Men's Christian Association was held the other night to discuss the momentous question whether soldiers and sailors should be considered worthy of admission to membership. After a long and, no doubt, earnest discussion it was agreed by a two to one vote that the managers and directors of the Institute should be recommended to admit the members of the King's uniform. But of course, everybody at the meeting knew that this recommendation was a mere sop, for there is not the slightest doubt that the powers that be in connection with the Institute will quietly shelve the recommendation and no more will be heard about it. Soldiers and sailors, it is granted, may be Christians in the accepted term, but they are not fit associates for the young gentlemen of the Institute! The reason why this subject was considered worthy of a special meeting is to be found in the fact that wholesale resignations have been received, during the last few weeks. An effort has been made to recruit the ranks of the elect, and those members who still cling to the ship have been most strenuously urged to induce their friends to join. Unfortunately for the Y.M.C.A. some idea of the lines on which it is at present conducted have leaked out, despite the best endeavours of the management to prevent such disclosures, and outsiders are chary of the organisation. They ask awkward questions to which answers are not forthcoming. For instance, they may ask how the membership stands today; now, even members of the Y.M.C.A. are denied that knowledge, so it is impossible that strangers should be enlightened on the subject. Recently the membership stood at 150; till that number has been gradually dwindled till the total membership cannot be much over 100. Of these, 60 per cent. never attend at the Institute at all, and the remainder only pay casual visits to the reading-room, when there is nothing better to do. The suggestion was made at the meeting the other night that the Institute is run on, for too expensive a scale. It has never paid its way since it started; every month the original guarantors are called upon to make good the deficit, but this cannot go on for ever. Even although the Institute makes separate charges for every branch of sport or study held under the auspices of the Association, it has been found impossible to make both ends meet. The proposal that the Institute should meet at the base of Blake Pier will be regarded with much favour by those who contribute such a preponderating share of the revenue of the Colony. It is not often that Chinese give expression to their views on public matters, but those views when expressed are generally well weighed and worthy of consideration in the highest quarters. As such and having correctly gauged the feelings of those who are the most capable and reliable judges of public opinion amongst the Chinese in our midst, we would appeal to His Excellency in deference to the wishes of his subjects to have re-erected on the new and most suitable site the Clock Tower which at present serves no useful purpose and which, on the waterfront, will be a piece of architectural embellishment as well as of the utmost utility within a site now so conspicuous for the beauty and prominence of its handsome public and private buildings. Another matter which the Hon. Member for the Chamber of Commerce thought the Government might look into was that of the registration of Chinese partnerships. The question was raised as far back as 1874 when the Chinese community of the Colony presented a petition suggesting that a system of registration should be introduced. This resulted in the framing of a draft Ordinance, but various suggestions being made the matter was shelved for three years after which the Chamber of Commerce approached the Government. Nothing, however, resulted, and four years ago a Committee went thoroughly into the matter and arrived at the conclusion that as it would be impracticable to give due effect to legislation on the subject it would be inadvisable to introduce any measure. It was thought that, in consequence of the difference between English and Chinese law as to the liabilities of a partner in an insolvent firm, the Chinese would not be inclined to register their true names, and that any such registration would, therefore, tend to fraud and litigation. But as we pointed out at the time, within the past two decades the volume of business locally has increased enormously and the number of Chinese firms carrying on business now has likewise greatly augmented. The difficulty to be contended with now is in no way minimised; on the contrary, it has been accentuated to a degree that honest traders are to be protected, the Legislature must step in and afford that assistance which firms doing a legitimate business in Hongkong expect from the Government. As we have previously suggested, if we wish to cast about for precedence, we can find it in our neighbouring French Colonial possessions where, we believe, registration is compulsory, though when looking to them we are not advocating the imitation of France in her business methods in their entirety. We might advantageously select the grain from the chaff. But whatever method of procedure may be taken to attain the end in view there can be no doubt that registration is desirable and advisable. From the first there has never been any doubt on which the wishes and convictions of the community lay, and let us hope that in the fact of H. E. suggesting the question should again be discussed by the Chamber of Commerce there will be no uneasy semi-consciousness on the part of Government on having shirked legislation on so important a subject.

proof that in this all important matter research

ment is a step in the wrong direction, any

attempt to be made at carrying out the

real object of education, and of doing what

is surely incumbent upon the Colony. But

of this enough. We turn to another matter

of no little importance brought forward by

the Hon. Mr. Shawan, and refer to the

breakwater, at the West end of the harbour,

as planned a few years back by Mr.

R. K. Leigh, of the firm of Messrs. Leigh

and Orange, which with such modifications, if any, as are desirable might, in our opinion, be

adopted in compliance with the urgent need of

the shipping community. The present condition

of affairs involves an unnecessary expen-

ture to the shipping firms in the

desertion of the harbour, by junks and

smaller craft afloat, from the shipping limits

to the shelter at Causeway Bay as soon as

the first signal of an approaching typhoon is hoisted. Owing also to the congested con-

dition of the small area enclosed by the Cause-

way Bay breakwater lives are unnecessarily

sacrificed during a gale, which might other-

wise be saved were a more convenient and

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TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE ARMISTICE

EFFECTIVE LAST SATURDAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th September, 10.45 a.m.

The protocol of armistice between the belligerents in Manchuria was put into execution at noon on Saturday.

The parlementaires of Russia and Japan met in the north of Korea and arranged details.

BARON KOMURA'S ILLNESS.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th September, 10.45 a.m.

The illness of Baron Komura, the Japanese peace envoy, is not now so serious.

The change has been decidedly one towards improvement.

CHINESE TRADE COMMISSION.

PROSPECT OF NEW OPENINGS IN EASTERN PROVINCES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th September, 11.20 a.m.

The Commissioners appointed by the Imperial Chinese Government to conduct investigations as to the prospects of new trade openings in the three Eastern provinces have now completed their duties and their report has been submitted to the Government.

VLADIVOSTOK AS A COMMERCIAL PORT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th September, 11.20 a.m.

The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has been instructed to negotiate with the Russian Government on the subject of the opening of Vladivostok as a commercial port.

KOREA AND JAPAN.

RUSSOPHIL INTRIGUE.

VI YONG IK CASHIERED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th September, 10.10 a.m.

Mr. Yi Yong Ik has been cashiered and deprived of the rank of Major-General for going abroad without leave of absence.

He arrived here on the 12th inst. from Liaonien.

He is supposed to have been conspiring with the Russian Minister to Korea against Japan.

[Vi Yong Ik is the Disraeli or the Gladstone of Korea. He is the strongest man that Korea has produced, and during troublous times it was to Vi Yong Ik that foreigners appealed. His power, owing to the "expediency" policy of the Emperor, which he openly thwarted, was supreme. Like all men of vast power and ability he had a host of enemies. Shortly after the Chinese-Japanese war he was expelled from Korea, but of course returned with redoubled prestige. The Russian proposal in 1900 that Korea should be governed by, or at least subjected to, the suzerainty of a European power, were effectively nullified, mainly by the granting of the concession to build the Seoul-Fusan railway. Recently, Vi Yong Ik again fell into royal disfavour, which, we may take it, means that his power and influence did not suit the Japanese administrators of the country. He was accordingly, by way of disgrace, appointed to a diplomatic position, but refused to leave his house, which, in odds of the latest reports on Seoul, is described as little less than a fortress. Since then his doings have been shrouded in mystery. The fact seems to be that Vi Yong Ik is a radical, or what would be termed a revolutionary; his ideas of reform are not acceptable to the present generation of Koreans, but his strength in men and money has prevented any open conflict between him and his sovereign. He is, in fact, another Li Hung Chang, and when it is suggested that he can be imprisoned or released it is morally certain that he himself is the arbiter in such cases. He has held every portfolio of importance in Korea, including those of Minister of War and Minister of the Interior. It may be stated that the Minister of War is, it may be, a general officer in the army — Ed. H.K.T.]

CURZON AND EDUCATION.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 21st September, 12 noon.

Lord Curzon in his farewell speeches to the Education Department, and to the officers, dwelt on the subject of education as being a most important step towards the gradual spread of self-government throughout the vast Indian Empire.

He described his education reform as the beginning of the Indian renaissance.

NAVAL ARMISTICE

SATISFACTORILY ARRANGED

BY RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd September, 2.30 p.m.

Admiral Shimamura, of the Japanese Navy, and Admiral Jessen, of the Russian Navy, have arranged terms of a naval armistice to the satisfaction of both belligerents.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

CHINESE COMMISSIONERS TO INVESTIGATE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd September, 2.30 p.m.

The Chinese Government is apprehensive of the demands of Japan in regard to Manchuria, and has ordered commissioners to thoroughly investigate the subject.

HONGKONG JUDGES' INDUSTRY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd September, 2.30 p.m.

An interesting case in which a bakery was concerned came before the Chinese Judge, Mr. A. G. Wise in Summary Jurisdiction to-day. Wing Chung Lee sued Fan King Tsung and another, the alleged partners in the firm of Chun Wo, bakers, formerly at 3 Peel Street, in the sum of \$71.60, being the balance due by the bakery to the plaintiffs on account. The plaintiffs claimed, in the alternative that the defendants were due the same sum as the balance of the price of goods which had been bargained for and sold by the plaintiffs to the bakery.

Mr. R. Harding, of Ewens, Harston and Harding, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Dixon of Mr. John Hastings represented the defendants.

Mr. Dixon asked for a postponement of the trial on the ground that he had only received particulars of the case on Friday last. As to the alternative claim of goods sold and delivered, no goods had ever been delivered. It was a pure gambling transaction.

Mr. Harding said the alternative claim was that the goods had been bargained for and sold.

His Lordship.—What is your reason for desiring a postponement?

Mr. Dixon.—I only received the particulars on Friday.

His Lordship.—And this is Tuesday.

Mr. Dixon.—Well, my Lord, Saturday afternoon is a holiday, and then there is Sunday in between.

His Lordship.—What about that? I work on Sunday. I read all my criminal cases on Sunday. It is true they weren't long, but I read them on Sunday.

Mr. Dixon pleaded that his clients had not had time to go over the accounts.

His Lordship.—The case must go on. You've had heaps of time. We're getting very close to the vacation now—I mean the annual vacation.

The manager of the plaintiff firm gave evidence. In cross-examination he was asked:

Is not your firm engaged in speculative gambling transactions on the price of flour?

My business is one of the biggest in Hongkong. We don't gamble.

Aren't the amounts charged due in respect of differences in the price of flour?—Some of them.

You are dealing in gambling in flour?—They bought flour from them?—I don't remember. I used to get my flour direct from Portland.

The witness was called upon to produce his books. He spread out on the table a bundle wrapped in a gorgeous Joseph's-coat coloured handkerchief.

His Lordship.—Put away that thing. Put it in your pocket.

The witness looked aggrieved and did not obey the mandate of the Court. The bandana remained in all its glory on the witness-stand.

His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise gave judgment for the first defendant, who had retired from the partnership, with costs, and judgment against the second defendant with costs.

DODWELL v. MOSS:

In the Supreme Court at Shanghai Mr. A. S. Wilson (Messrs. Stokes, Platt and Teesdale), representing the plaintiff, has moved the Court that the defendant be ordered to furnish further particulars as to the stipulations mentioned in paragraph 3 of the amended answer. He asked that the defendant should be ordered to file particulars of such stipulations referred to. The plaintiffs had no knowledge of such stipulations, contained in the original contract, and at the trial they might be confronted with certain evidence which they might be unable to rebut.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Wilson said the defendant was not present in Court, but a few moments previously Counsel had seen defendant's solicitor and told him of his intended motion. The defendant's solicitor gave him no information beyond telling him to apply for further particulars if he liked.

His Lordship said that if the defendant's solicitor had said there were no further stipulations beyond those mentioned in the contract referred to, the plaintiffs would have known where they were, but would be at a loss if the stipulations were some other matter outside the contract. He thought the plaintiffs were entitled to have their application granted, and would order that the plaintiffs be given by the defendant within eight days further particulars as to certain stipulations entered into by the plaintiffs, and defendant, and referred to in paragraph 3 of the amended answer.

A CURIOUS CASE.

MARRIAGE LAW OF CHINA.

10th inst.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazland this afternoon, Olindo Neves, signalman at Green Island, surrendered to his bail to take his trial on the charge of unlawfully harbouring a Chinese woman, named Mu Li Kwai, married to the complainant according to the marriage laws of China, and who had left the protection of her husband.—Mr. P. W. Goldring of Messrs. Bruton, Hart and Goldring appeared for the defence, and Inspector Langley prosecuted on behalf of the police.

Song Song, complainant, said that his wife left him in March, and he only learned that

she was with defendant on the 1st inst., when he saw her at the Harbour Master's office. Defendant frequently used to go to the house of witness's mother-in-law, and his wife used to be there every day. (Hearay, defendant libert.)

His Worship.—How do you know your wife and defendant have been living together?

Mr. Goldring.—It is not disputed that they lived together after the 31st of June last when they were married according to the Roman Catholic rites.

Witness, continuing, said his mother-in-law knew of the existence of the document which proved her daughter to be his wife.

Mr. Goldring.—I do not acknowledge that she is witness's mother-in-law, as we don't admit anything but that she is defendant's wife.

His Worship.—Call her the woman's mother.

Witness.—Yes, the woman's mother knew of the document.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring, witness said he did sending the woman out on the 18th of February to obtain money from defendant, or to borrow money at all. He did not know whether the woman went to the convent when she left him. During the month of March he never threatened to kill the woman. He did not know why the woman ran away; she had no reason. She did not complain of anything. Witness remonstrated with her in a friendly way for her friendship with defendant. Between the month of March and the 1st of September he tried to find his wife. He reported the matter to the Registrar-General; on the 18th of February. He made that report to Mr. Brown saying that the woman and the defendant had been very friendly for a long time. Mr. Brown told him to go home and inquiries would be made. A week later he went to see Mr. Brown with the woman and the denied that she was friendly with defendant. On the 4th March she went to Mr. Brown again, but witness did not know what passed as he was outside the room. There was no other woman living with him on the day his wife came in the bridal chair. The woman was 16 years old when he married her. There was no fuss with her relatives. His first heard that his wife was in a convent in May, when he saw her walking with a number of sisters. After the day he saw her walking with the sisters he went to the Registrar-General; that was three months afterwards. In May he saw the Registrar-General who told him to find out who was supporting the woman in the convent and let him know. He did not know whether that was in the beginning of the month of the end—it was All Souls' day—that is all I know. Between the 1st May and 1st September he was unable to discover anything about the woman's supporters. He dared not go to the convent to inquire. He did suspect the defendant. He knew the latter was employed at the Sanitary Board, and he reported him to his chief as being with his wife. That was before she left him.

Mr. Goldring.—After she left you did you make any inquiries?

Don't fence with my question, but answer it, Yes or no.—I could not make any other inquiries. Witness continuing said he was a policeman, but was dismissed because he was asleep on duty while he was walking.

Mr. Goldring.—I mean to know that?

Mr. Dixon.—I only received the particulars on Friday.

His Lordship.—And this is Tuesday.

Mr. Dixon.—Well, my Lord, Saturday afternoon is a holiday, and then there is Sunday in between.

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His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise gave judgment for the first defendant, who had retired from the partnership, with costs, and judgment against the second defendant with costs.

The witness said the date agreed with the one she had and asked her how much she wanted for the marriage. She asked \$100 which she agreed to accept.

The marriage took place on 10th January 1886. She went to the Registrar-General to get permission, but had lost the paper.—Inspector Langley.—He went to obtain permission for fire crackers, your Worship, not permission for the marriage.—Mr. Goldring.—They keep counterfeits of all permits?—Mr. Langley.—Yes! But it is nine years ago and the clerk says they have been destroyed.—His Worship.—What was the marriage ceremony?—Witness.—Bridal chairs were sent, and there was a procession.—Witness spoke to the woman in the former, at her son's house at 18 Pokfulam Road, about going out with defendant. She did not have a conversation with the woman regarding to borrowing from defendant for compensation. She asked Sizo which she agreed to accept. The marriage took place on 10th January 1886. 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A NOTABLE HISTORY OF CHINA.

MR. ARCHIBALD LITTLE'S LATEST BOOK.

The daily newspaper, with its corps of newspapermen having representatives all over the world, was correspondent, special writer and impressionist-pitcher, has to a very great extent outlived the modern historian from his particular field. Within the last thirty years we will go back to the days of the Franco-German war—the methods of the newspapers at home and abroad have revolutionised the art of writing history. The old leisurely way of gathering up the threads, calmly dissecting cause and effect, and finally pronouncing a well-digested opinion has been crushed on the head by the ready writer. *Freeman's History of the Crimean War* came out long after the war itself, yet it was hailed as a volume of absorbing interest by the general mass of the people; by all those, in fact, who did not read the *Times*. Innumerable volumes have appeared since the Boer War, almost as fast as the facts caused, and the results which have flowed from the establishment of British sovereignty over the Transvaal and Orange Free State, and they will limit themselves to the conclusions drawn by the *Times* publication. Who buys Stevenson's *Wild Kingdom of Kasmir* to-day? The fact is that what would once have been standard history, if not standard literature, has now fallen to the level of ephemeral broad sheets. If people have to keep abreast of the times, they read the newspaper daily, scan the telegrams, glance through the editorial comment, and give a cursory look at the local and general news. Whatever it is two years old is ancient history. The chief incidents in the Russo-Japanese war are well-nigh forgotten; they are misty at all events. And the best illustration of how rapidly time flies is to be found in Mr. Archibald Little's publication *The Far East*, in "The Regions of the World" series. It is a bulky volume, crammed as an egg is full of meat, and whilst it just fails to be quite up-to-date. Here and there the Russo-Japanese war, which has changed the face of the Far East, is referred to, as the "Titanic struggle, the great conflict and so forth, but Korea is still under Russia; Port Arthur and Dairen, so far as we can read, are still mighty fortresses, and Manchuria is still a Russian protectorate. Such is the whirling of time. Yet Mr. Little's book *The Far East*, is a very important contribution to the literature on the subject of the Far East. Not a word has been wasted; there is not a superfluous sentence in the book; it is a marvellous example of fact succinctly set forth. The author has realised his intention of keeping out all extraneous matter to such purpose that he has left himself little scope for style, though his literary ability peeps out in spite of bluntness in every page. *The Far East* in fact is a mass of historical facts concerning the Far East, so accurate and handled that he who runs may read; the traveller as well as the student will find their needs supplied.

Mr. Little has squeezed into a space of 21 pages the history of an Empire which is bigger than Europe, and has suffered as many vicissitudes as the Western world. Consequently we are set to work on the very bones of history. What is eminently clear in this is that Mr. Little is in love with his subject. He glows over it, and beholds the future of the East through purple glasses. When he finds a distressing fact he tells the story fairly, but the reaction is only another form of renaissance, and the future glows as brightly as ever.

From old sentences which crop up here and there, we find that Mr. Little has an immense if somewhat grudging admiration for the southern Chinese. In one place he says: "The southerners are of pure, Chinese type, and this fact is confirmed in their language of to-day, the so-called Cantonese dialect being undoubtedly a survival of the ancient language of the country." But later on he remarks: "The inhabitants of Chili are the most robust in China, due largely to the predominance of Tatar blood in their veins, in their height and build contrasting strongly with the smaller, limber, more effeminate Chinese of the south. But as if to discount any feeling of irritation that might be engendered by the suggestion that the Cantonese are effeminate, Mr. Little says (page 140): "The Cantonese are distinguished as the ablest, and most enterprising of Chinese merchants, while from this province [Kwangtung] and from neighbouring Fukien proceed the most fearless and industrious of emigrants, 50,000 are recorded as leaving the one port of Swatow annually, for the Straits Settlements and beyond." But after all Mr. Little is fond of muscle; he loves the breezy uplands where "strong-limbed" plants are bred, where the natives wear wadded garments all the year round.

Hongkong, we are glad to see, is "one of the most beautiful cities in the world," and favourable comment is made regarding the restoration scheme. The description of "China proper" taken altogether is admirable. As much is conveyed in his "China proper" in a single sentence as some writers would convey in a book. Mr. Little has drawn upon great stores of knowledge of China, his observations which are always keen and acute especially when dealing with the north, and his acquaintance with the every-day life of the people.

The history of the dependency of Manchuria will require revision in the next edition; the late war (and it is a satisfactory thing to speak of the war as "late") has changed the conditions which existed when *"The Far East"* was written. The early history is instructive, but needs no comment. The later history needs elaboration. Mongolia is distinguished for the hard race it has given to blend with the Chinese proper. Turkestan and Tibet are also dealt with as dependencies. Mr. Little gives histories of Indo-China and Korea; much new material will be found for adding to the Korean section since this book was written.

Coming to what Mr. Little calls "the Huffy Kingdom of Siam," there is much that is contained in the extracts in this chapter, and if space permitted it would be worthy of a dissertation of its own. Mr. Little has absolutely no opinion of the Siamese as a force, they are Indian, and careless—yet we would point out that they kept France on tenterhooks regarding the French Convention for months, and when the Siamese were given in the press as diplomats, the country, as Mr. Little truly says, is a great secret, and told by half China—but there is no record of no peaceful Siamese in Siam. Mr. Little speaks of the unhappy system of naturalisation in Siam, which makes rice cheap and plentiful—but if that system were so excellent why is it that the British Government are considering a plan after plan to bring the electric railway back to an imminent completion? But of all the points that will puzzle us there is none to be compared with that dealing with the aqueducts. A "canal system," Mr. Little speaks of the glories of the aqueducts in Siam, and proceeding to say that when this aqueduct was built, the

and the lishman of Kra placed Bangkok may equal Singapore and surpass Rangoon in commercial importance. How would Bangkok benefit by a Kra canal? If any place fitted at all it would surely be Saigon. But the question of constructing a canal or a railway across the Isthmus has been argued backwards and forwards till it is now dead; nobody dreams to-day that the Isthmus will be "pierced," as the writer puts it. The disadvantages would easily exceed the advantages, the dangers to British supremacy would so greatly outweigh the benefits that the idea is preposterous, but it is "whipping a dead horse to go on with this subject." A railway is in course of construction between Bangkok and Korat. We thought that railway had been running for the last three years or more. In one place (page 265) Mr. Little says: "The men of 'furnaces' throughout the year an unobstructed highway from Chiangmai to Bangkok, a distance of over 400 miles." On page 273, he writes: "Chiangmai is noteworthy as being on the road from the British port of Moulmein to South China and owing to the uncertainty of its water communication with Bangkok, its trade is mainly with Moulmein. The fact is, it is practically impossible to travel either from Bangkok to Chiangmai or vice versa by boat except in the rainy season. Therefore we differ from Mr. Little when he says: "And so the country hardly feels the need of good roads." There is not much to be said about "The Island Empire," Japan except that its history will have to be brought up to date in the next edition.

There are a few mistakes in *The Far East* which may be attributed to the printer, although "why the port of Newchwang should be spelt 'Newchwang' at pages 152 and 163, and 'Nietchwang' at 167 and 168" is beyond our comprehension; however the pleasing variety, very much in itself. Mr. Little has the modern habit of speaking by analogy to periodicals. *Sheba* is a second Pennsylvania; *Chinkin* is the coming St. Louis (according to Wells Williams); *Hankow* falls to become "the Chicago of the East"; Kiangsi is the Holland of China, the Yangtze being the Rhine; Shanghai is to be the *Metropolis* of the Far East; and so on. Of course these analogies all help the reader to understand the relative importance of the cities and districts described.

We have endeavoured to point out a few of what to our mind are imperfections, but they are only minor imperfections after all. They really give zest to the Britisher in China. *The Far East* was written by the author in the "intervals of business," but there is no trace of hurry, no scamped work about it. We should have liked to have seen a chapter on the railways in China, and another on China's place in the political world, in which Mr. Little's conclusions, which are always of value where Far Eastern subjects are concerned, were given, but we are thoroughly content with this volume as it stands. It represents a monumental toil, a power of compression and of crisp expression owned by few men; and a knowledge of the country which is not more than half a dozen of Mr. Little's contemporaries possess. *The Far East* is a worthy addition to "The Regions of the World" series; it is a valuable *guide-méthode* for the tourist and it is an index, an annotated, learned and full complement of facts for the student. *The Far East* will be read with interest by all who have lived or are living in China, for it gives a better idea in a shorter space of the history and conditions of the great Middle Kingdom than any similar publication we have seen. Mr. Little is deservedly to be congratulated on this latest addition to his works on China.

The Far East by Archibald Little is published in "The Regions of the World" series at the Clarendon Press, Oxford—price 7/-.

FORTHCOMING CONSECRATION OF THE R. C. BISHOP-DESIGN: AT, REV. D. POZZONI.

18th inst.

The Papal Bull directing the consecration, at the earliest date, of the Rev. D. Pozzoni to be the Vicar-Apostolic of Hongkong and the titular Bishop of Tavie, has, we learn, reached Hongkong, and, in compliance with the mandate of the Papal See, the date for the consecration of the Rev. Father Pozzoni has been fixed for the 1st October proximo. The consecrating ceremony will be carried out by the Right Rev. Dr. Menicatti, Bishop of Honan, who will be assisted by Mgr. Merell, Bishop of Canton, and his Lordship I. Clemente, Bishop of Amoy. Regret is expressed at the absence from the Portuguese Colony of the Bishop of Macao, who has gone on a mission to Timor, because it was felt that the presence of his Lordship would have added dignity to the ceremony. We understand that if it had been possible to postpone the date of the consecration until the return of the Bishop of Macao it was the desire of the Roman Catholic authorities in Hongkong to have done so; but in view of the terms of the Bull from the Papal See, the date for the consecration of the Rev. Father Pozzoni has been fixed for the 1st October proximo. The consecrating ceremony will be carried out by the Right Rev. Dr. Menicatti, Bishop of Honan, who will be assisted by Mgr. Merell, Bishop of Canton, and his Lordship I. Clemente, Bishop of Amoy. Regret is expressed at the absence from the Portuguese Colony of the Bishop of Macao, who has gone on a mission to Timor, because it was felt that the presence of his Lordship would have added dignity to the ceremony. 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BOXING IN HONGKONG.

FIGHTS FOR THE WELTER-WEIGHT AND MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

18th inst.

Seldom is Hongkong treated to such a display of the "noble art" as was provided at the Theatre Royal last night. There has been a good deal of irritation lately on account of the obvious likes which have been painted on on the sporting public as the genuine thing, and there is never any smoke without some fire behind it. Truth to tell, some of the would-be champions of the Orient have been champion at everything but boxing, and the dead-bats and globe-trotters who have challenged everybody and everybody in order to get enough to clear out of the Colony, with so that they might hamper some other town, have generated a profound contempt for some of the so-called sporting gents, among those, who love boxing for its own sake and not as a means of deceiving the public. Consequently when it was announced that two championships would be disposed of last night, there was a perceptible air of questioning in the air, as to the character of the candidates for the welter-weight and middle-weight championships of China. That ordinal was safely passed through by the competitors, although it must in honesty be confessed, there were a few doubtful Thomases in the audience. The result, however, proved beyond all manner of doubt that the fighters for the championships were the real thing; there was no suggestion of hocus-pocus or hanky-panky about them. They were fighters that would have done credit to the National Sporting Club. They proved a revelation to those who have only seen boxing as enunciated by some passers-by whom it is not necessary to specify. Newman, of Hongkong, and Roberts, of the Kents, fought a capital fight for the welter-weight championship and no man better deserved a victory than did Sam Newman. The punishment he endured while waiting to place the crushing finale would have staggered a Trojan, but he held on, half-blinded by a cut on the left eye, and his opportunity came. The final blow that drove Roberts to the ground, where he remained until the count-out, was irresistible. For the middle-weight champion Jack Weday, who is described as the champion of the Hawaiian Islands, whatever that may mean, met F. H. Greenhill, of the R.G.A. But the four rounds that sufficed for this event did not afford the merest exhibition of boxing. It was more in the nature of a farce than a fight. Weday had his man beat in the first round and played with him as a cat with a mouse till the fourth.

THE BANTAMS.

The programme opened with a bout between Griffiths and Coyne, Marriott being unable to appear, so that the former took his place. Griffiths specified that the bout should be reduced to six rounds instead of eight and he did wisely as it turned out. The bantams went at each other hammer and tonga from the first; there was not so much science displayed as a desire to win by sheer slogging. Coyne got home some pretty ear-lifters, but his counter was feeble and caught attention. Coyne had the better of the first round, but Griffiths turned up bright and fresh for the second. Although Coyne was the lighter in step, Griffiths landed the heavier blows. Coyne might have won so far on points, but Griffiths was the likelier to reach the finish. In the third round, Griffiths landed a pat on Coyne's right jaw, which sent a little spin to the ropes. When he came forward again, a knock on Coyne's proboscis drew first blood. Griffiths, however, was rapidly losing his wind, and if Coyne had followed up his advantage in the fourth round he should have finished his opponent. There was an air of caution about the pair in the next round, until Griffiths cornered Coyne and served out a couple of slapping hand strokes which provided a starry vision for the latter. The sixth and last round was comparatively slow. Both boxers were waiting for the second wind which would not come. Griffiths forced a trifle, but he had his match in Coyne, who was as nimble as ever. The referee declared the match a draw, which pleased everybody. Had the bout continued, the probability is that Coyne would have won; he was still fit and springy when the gong sounded, while Griffiths seemed to be "puffed out."

AMATEUR WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. Witchell, of Hongkong, and J. Collins, of the Army Ordnance Corps, both Sandown gold medalists, met in a wrestling contest for the amateur championship of Hongkong. A trophy, presented by Sam Newman and Jack Weday, was also offered to the winner. There was never any doubt as to the result. Witchell's long reach and powerful frame quite overshadowed the compact Collins. It was a catch-as-catch-can style. When the competitors closed it was simply a case of Witchell exerting his strength and setting Collins on the ground. The first round occupied one and three-quarters minutes. The second round was even shorter. Witchell caught his opponent by the middle, and laid him on the ground—time, 20 seconds. Collins was not nearly so good as he was when he won the Sandown medal, but that may be accounted for by want of practice.

THE WELTER-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

This event of the evening was the fight for the welter-weight championship. As Sam Newman and C. Roberts stepped into the ring they received a great ovation. Both looked fit, although Sam looked a trifle tired as if off colour. The start was quiet; Newman forced, but Roberts kept on the defensive, till he had an opening and landed a couple right and left. That steadied his opponent. Roberts began to fight rather wildly, and once looped the loop on one foot as the result of a smashing effort, that struck the air with a resounding whack. Newman, in the second round, waltzed round Roberts like a lump of indiarubber, but failed to draw the Artillerist. At last Roberts responded to the invitation and was promptly swept outside the ropes. No damage done. Newman was playing the prettier game, carefully plaiting his body blow till Roberts changed his guard. A rush by the soldier took Sam unawares and he received a heavy face to which he weakly replied. Roberts repeated the stroke in another couple of seconds, whereupon Newman chased Roberts to the ropes and gave him a smashing punishment at the corner. The fourth round went to Roberts on blows landed, but Sam showed the better boxing. First blood was drawn in the fifth round. Newman continued his forcing tactics, managed to find a soft place with his left, but Roberts responded with a stinging swing on the left eye which stung with blood. These onwards Roberts kept his eye on that spot. Sam Newman was giving a very sportsmanship-like display. Once he got Roberts in such a position, that there should be any suspicion of foul work, he waived the right in case the referee should be so inclined. The match started hard, with Roberts blowing. Newman had the best of it, though his face was not a pretty sight. The tenth and eleventh rounds showed Roberts weakening. Newman got him at the ropes three times and punished him severely. The twelfth was the last round. Newman came limping away from his corner and returned to the ring and reported the affair.

of, and was again driven to his knees. Again he waited till "side" was cried, and crawled weakly up to Newman who punched him flat on the floor where he lay till the count-out. It was a first-class fight, distinguished by clean sportsmanlike tactics; there was not a suspicion of a foul from start to finish.

THE MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Jack Weday's fight with F. H. Greenhill was well fought, pretty much in the nature of a farce. Weday played the clown, with his windmill preparations. Greenhill never had a look in and when he joined at the fourth round, he may be assured that he did the wisest thing.

Mr. A. E. Parker acted as referee to the satisfaction of the audience and ring.

Mr. A. B. Kelly was timekeeper.

SHIPPING IN TSAM.

18th inst.

The British steamers *Powers* and *Plague*, 1,167 tons each, have been sold to Japanese.

The steamer *Kirin*, 1,441 tons, registered at Port Arthur, has been named the *Kichirin Maru*.

The *Mitsui Bishi* dockyard at Nagasaki has 14 steamers under repair, and several under construction.

The N. Y. K. has recently received three steamers from England, the *Sagami*, *Takao*, and *Tolomi Maru*.

The Mercantile Marine Officers' Association at Shanghai have decided upon building new quarters at the corner of North Soochow and Woosung Roads.

The H.A.L.S. *Admiral von Tirpitz*, which is to run between Shanghai and Tientsin, is described as the "finest-looking" merchant steamer that has ever been to Tientsin."

The Court of Inquiry into the explosion on the U.S.S. *Ramillies* has found that the safety-valves on the exploded boiler were rusted, and did not work. Ensign Charles T. Weday, who was responsible for their being in order, is to be court-martialed.

Grave fears are being entertained in shipping circles regarding the safety of the American four-masted schooner *Honolulu* which left Shanghai in ballast for Port Townsend on the 25th March last. The *Honolulu* is a new vessel of 907 tons, and was commanded by Captain Nielsen. The run over from Shanghai to the Sound is usually made in thirty to forty days.

Shipping masters having entered complaints of the impediment caused to navigation in the harbour by boats anchoring in the Northern Fairway, the water police are keeping a sharp look out in this vicinity for offenders, with the result that this morning Inspector Langley appeared with a gang of boatmen and boat-women at the Magistracy, and on proof of the charges against them they were each fined 5/-.

George Conroy, the seaman who was accused of having deserted from the *St. Regulus* in July last, and who was remanded by Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the instance of Inspector Goulay, on Saturday, was again before the Court this morning, when the captain of the steamer and that defendant left the vessel three days before sailing, and did not return, and he was therefore logged as a deserter. Defendant said he came ashore on leave the night before the vessel sailed, and as he overslept himself when he got down to the wharf to go on board he found his steamer gone. He had left all his money and clothes and everything on board, \$5 or one month.

HARBOUR RULES.

Before the Hon. Mr. Basil R. H. Taylor, Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate, Mr. McIvor, Inspector of Junks, charged ten junk masters, with unlawfully failing to proceed to the Junk Anchorage on their arrival in port on the 18th inst. when ordered to do so. They all pleaded not guilty. Mr. McIvor said that at 11.30 a.m. to-day these junks were discharging Whampoa mud at Butterfield and Swire's new dock, Quarry Bay, and none of them had licences, special permits, or anchorage passes. One of them had an old lapsed clearance (produced). There was no defence and the men were fined 5/- or seven days.

P. C. DAVID MONROE

MONROE then placed four boatmen before His Worship, charged with disobeying the lawful orders of the Harbour Master by obstructing the approaches to the Harbour Master's step in the harbour on the 16th inst. P. C. Monroe said that at 5.45 p.m. on the 16th inst. he was on duty in the beat phonae and as he went past the Harbour Master's step he found the four defendant's boats anchored off the steps. Witness asked them what they were doing there and they simply said they had a right to be there. As soon as they saw witness's pinnace coming towards them after their reply to his inquiry they weighed anchor, and the first and second defendants pulled away and refused to stop until witness chased them and secured them. They were each fined 5/- or 14 days.

19th inst.

In March last the pearlring vessel *Nikko*, ketch-rigged, with complete diving apparatus (Heinkel pump), is alleged to have been stolen from British New Guinea by the Japanese crew on board, and it is reported, was headed for the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, or Japan. Commanders of steamers seeing or hearing of this vessel will confer a favour by communicating with Messrs. Bowden-Brothers & Co., Ltd., either at Kobe or Thursday Island.

The *Nagasaki Press* of the 10th inst. reports the loss of another steamer from striking a drifting mine. It says:—The Japanese steamer *Sanuki Maru*, owned by Mr. T. Hashimoto of Nagasaki, while on a trip from Newchwang to Lantau, came into contact with a floating mine of Port Arthur on Tuesday morning and sank immediately, but the remainder of the crew were rescued by the *Kwanlung Maru* which happened to be passing at the time.

The steamer *Erland*, formerly a Messageries Maritimes liner, arrived at Shanghai on 11th inst. from Saigon, having been purchased by a local firm. She reports having experienced very heavy weather south of Hongkong, and officers and crew had an unpleasant voyage, as the vessel is forty years old and still has her original boilers and machinery, and her hull has been patched, time after time. Between Saigon and Hongkong the crew were at work at the pumps night and day and she arrived at the latter port under the steam from only one boiler. From Hongkong to Shanghai, the weather was fine.

The steamer *Sulu* left Kuching on the 27th inst. for Singapore. When she arrived off the Goto Islands, says the *Nagasaki Press*, the captain discovered that some Japanese women were stowed away in the bottom of the hold. An investigation proved that there were no less than 49 women on board, anticed there by two Japanese and a Chinese, the latter a member of the ship's crew. The captain immediately returned to Kuching and reported the affair to the police. He rose at the count

of the police. The men were arrested and charged with a violation of the Emigration Laws, and the women were handed over to their relatives. It is reported that the police inspected the steamer prior to her departure without covering the women.

"RICKNER RICKNERS" AFIRE.

The *Japan Gazette* states that a fire which threatened at one time to be very disastrous was yet under control on board the German steamer *Rickner Rickmers*, 1,829 tons, on the 21st inst. at Yokohama. The fire, which originated in the forepeak, where a considerable quantity of paint, oils, etc., had been stored, was first noticed between eight and nine a.m. Captain Schurzengrund, immediately issued orders for all entrances to that part of the ship to be closed with the object of confining the outbreak to the forepeak until the arrival of the fire pump. The Yokohama Dock Company promptly sent their large tug and tugs, and, with the assistance of the Harbour Master, the Water Police and Mr. T. M. Laffin, besides Captain Schurzengrund and his crew, the fire was finally got under control. The ship has several thousand cases of kerosene still on board, and but for the prompt action of the captain its total loss would have been probable. The origin of the fire is at present unknown and no examination has yet been made, as the forepeak is still full of water.

Mr. A. E. Parker acted as referee to the satisfaction of the audience and ring.

Mr. A. B. Kelly was timekeeper.

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The Mercantile Marine Officers' Association service.

The terms for which the steamer *Quarry Maru*, *Cherry* and another steamer were chartered to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on August 26th last at Kobe.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has, it is reported, ordered from the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company the construction of two passenger steamers of 2,500 tons each, for their Formosan service.

The steamer *Ueda* was released from charter to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on August 26th last at Kobe.

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The steamer *Albion*, 1,16

It being a notorious fact that the Alhambra is an establishment where gambling is carried on, where bad characters of both sexes are in the habit of resorting, and where disorderly scenes, disturbing the peace of the neighbourhood, are of frequent occurrence;

It being well known that in several instances the Consuls have had to deal with cases of young men of promise having been ruined in that place;

It being desirable that such an establishment should neither be protected nor tolerated by the lawful authorities;

It is understood that it is the duty of the Police of the International Settlement to take the necessary measures for ensuring peace and good order in the International Settlement and on the roads constructed by the Municipal Council outside the Settlement, provided such measures are approved by the Consular Body;

For the reasons aforesaid the Consular Body of Shanghai unanimously resolved—

(1) That the Alhambra be closed from the 15th of September next;

(2) That the Municipal Council of the International Settlement be authorised to take the necessary measures to enforce the above resolution;

This resolution was proposed by the acting Consul-General for the Netherlands, Consul-General for Belgium, and seconded by the Consuls for Spain, Germany, Russia, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, France, Great Britain, Italy and America.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 8th September, 1905.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo enclosing a certified copy of the resolution passed by the Consular Body in respect to the "Alhambra".

With a view to carrying into effect the authorisation referred to in the concluding paragraph of the resolution, I have the honour to request that the Council may be provided with a search warrant countersigned by the American and Spanish Consulates, legally and properly empowering the Police to enter the "Alhambra" premises on and after the 16th instant, and there or elsewhere to arrest the proprietor and lessee of the building should it be found that the order to close has not been observed.

I have, etc.,

F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPP,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

CHINA AND FOREIGN EDUCATION.

IMPERIAL DECREE ORDERING STUDENTS ABROAD.

Imperial Decree, 3rd of 8th moon (Sept. 1):—Decrees have been issued ordering students from the provinces to be sent abroad for foreign education. The Viceroy and Governors of the provinces have done accordingly. All the students sent abroad are to take up scientific pursuits and different branches of study with the object that they shall become useful. In no way shall they have such an idea in their minds as to give up what's hard and take up what is easy. Did they do so, they would obtain no more than a false name. The students must ambitiously take up the various branches of study and must exert themselves. After finishing their courses and coming back to their home country, they shall be examined in the subjects they have studied and put in Government employment according to their ability and profession.

Up to the present the students going to Japan are very numerous. More students will have to be sent to Europe and America. Those students who have been and shall be sent out with the heavy burden of obtaining true knowledge and with the intention that they shall give their services to the Government will be looked after by the Chinese Ministers to the various nations, who it is expected by the Throne will always have the responsibility of superintending them. The students will be looked upon as the Ministers' sons, and will be under their constant care. Students, whether enjoying Government support or self-supporting, if the manage to study hard with firm determination and good behaviour, will be equally loved and protected. In case any one may have the bad luck to be sick, he will be carefully looked after according to his requirements. If any one offends against the rules of the education scheme, he will be strictly dealt with, to secure that the greatest possible number shall become thoroughly educated. The Throne declares that this object must be looked upon as matter of great importance and the Imperial will in the matter of securing foreign education must not be neglected.

NEW HEMP STRIPPER.

BIG ORDER FOR HONGKONG.

Through the inventive genius of Father Matteo Atienza, member of the Franciscan order of friars, at Manila, a great revolution is promised in the stripping of hemp fibre. He has invented a mechanical device about 15 inches wide which consists only of a small roller, a toothed or serrated knife which falls upon the roller, and opens by pressure of the foot of the operator on a board, and closes on the roller by release of the foot, pressure of the knife on the roller being enforced by two 18-pound weights.

Three seconds is all that is required to transform green hemp into a perfect fibre, which, it is claimed, will command the highest price in the markets of the world. A few days ago a practical test was made, comparing the old style machine now in general use, and the machine invented by Father Atienza. For this purpose 1,500 pounds of green hemp was placed in front of each machine, the old machine requiring two men to operate and Father Atienza's being operated by but one man. At the end of thirteen and one-half hours' work that day the old machine with two men turned out 17 pounds of fibre, none of it first grade. At the end of 10 hours' work the new machine with one man turned out 23 pounds of fibre, 25 per cent of which was of the first grade, averaging 74 a picul more than the old machine's output. Another feature claimed by Father Atienza for his invention is that the heart or corpon of the plant, which has been wasted by the old style machine, produces a class of hemp so fine that its equal in grade has never before been placed on the market.

A GREAT SAVING OF LABOUR AND TIME is also made by the new invention. It now takes from two to three days to prepare the hemp for the old machine, and two workmen can only produce 75 pounds a week, while with the new machine, with one workman, no time is required to prepare the hemp, and one man can produce 137 pounds a week; the hemp being of a finer, whiter and better grade than that stripped by the old style machine.

Father Atienza has been working and planning on hemp stripping machines for the past twenty years, and has built several models, none of which were put to practical use. Last October, he read in the newspapers that the Government desired a machine easy to operate and inexpensive. He immediately planned another

machine, the result of which is this, his latest and apparently successful hemp stripping apparatus.

It is understood that Mr. Lastimer will immediately order 1,000 machines constructed in Hongkong, and later, after a practical test throughout the islands, will order a large number from the United States.

Patents and copyrights have been applied for Father Atienza.—*Manila Times*.

THE DISASTER ON THE "MIKASA".

SPECULATIONS AS TO THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

It appears that the battleship *Mikasa* with Admiral Togo on board, arrived at Sasebo on Sunday morning, 10th September, when the crew were given shore leave, the *Japan Chronicle* says. Everything seems to have been peaceful quiet during the day, but shortly after midnight an alarm of fire was given, and an investigation being made it was found that smoke was coming out in dense masses from the neighbourhood of the great bridge. All the men who were on duty at this part of the ship have been killed, so that it will be very difficult to ascertain what was the actual origin of the fire. The crew were at once got to work to extinguish the flames, but all efforts were baffled, as it seems that its place of origin could not be discovered. The other ships were signalled that a fire had broken out on the flagship, and they at once sent detachments of men to assist in fighting the flames and assistance was also sent from shore. By this time the main and between decks were filled with smoke, and those who came on board naturally found it as difficult as those on board to locate the fire. The outbreak was discovered at twenty minutes past twelve, and the explosion took place at half-past one, so that the various parties of assistance would probably have been about half an hour on board before the terrible disaster occurred which blew up the ship and destroyed so many lives.

Many rumours are in circulation with regard to the origin of this fire, due, probably, to the generally excited state of the public mind at the present time. And to the fact that no news of the accident was allowed to leak out for more than twenty-four hours after it had occurred. The reticence shown by the authorities on such occasions, as we have previously remarked, rather increases than allays excitement. One cause, however, of a perfectly simple nature has been alleged as a possible explanation of the fire. As is natural with battleships of the present day, all woodwork was as far as possible eliminated in the construction of the *Mikasa*, and near the main bridge there is no substance of an inflammable character which could be readily set on fire, as it is exactly at this point that shells are aimed in the course of battle. It appears, however, that the electric wire tubes used for lighting and other purposes on board the vessel concentrate in the neighbourhood of the main bridge, and it is thought possible that the wires became fused. While this would account for the smoke, it scarcely explains how the fire came to extend in the absence of woodwork in the neighbourhood, nor how the fire came to reach the magazine, which is naturally protected in various ways against the consequences of fire breaking out on board. The explanation still leaves the matter very much of a mystery, and it will be interesting to have the report of the Committee which the Government has appointed to inquire into the disaster by which the *Mikasa* has been seriously damaged by the explosion. Lighters are now lying alongside and the heavy guns are being removed preparatory to endeavours being made to raise her.

The following is the bulletin issued by the Naval Staff of the Imperial Headquarters:—

According to information so far received, at 12.30 a.m. on Monday (11th instant) fire broke out near the great bridge of the battleship *Mikasa*. Assistance came without loss of time from the shore, and every effort was made to extinguish the flames, but it was impossible to find out the place where the fire originated. At 1.37 o'clock an explosion occurred in the ammunition magazine aft, and a large hole was made on the port side below the waterline. The water rapidly rushed in and at 3.30 o'clock the keel of the ship rested on the ground. It is difficult to ascertain the origin of the fire before the ship was refloated and the damage examined, and a committee has been appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the outbreak. The casualties caused by the explosion amount to 500 officers and men in killed and wounded. The particular are as follows:—

Mikasa—Killed, 2 officers; missing, 5 officers, 22 men; wounded, 13 officers, 193 men.

Shikishima—Missing, 9 men; wounded, 1 officer, 32 men.

Asahi—Missing, 1 man; wounded, 14 men.

Fuji—Missing, 3 men; wounded, 1 officer, 16 men.

Kasagi—Wounded, 4 men.

Tatsuta—Missing, 1 officer, 3 men; wounded, 10 men.

Nippon-maru—Missing, 1 man; wounded, 1 officer, 10 men.

Tashiro-maru—Missing, 3 men; wounded, 10 men.

Murasame—Wounded, 2 men.

Kasumi—Wounded, 1 man.

Ryōjin-maru—Wounded, 8 men.

Sasebo Harbour Office Staff—Killed, 1 petty officer, 2 boatmen; missing, 1 man; wounded, 2 officers, 8 men, 15 boatmen.

The *Mikasa* is the largest battleship of the fleet, and as the Admiral's flagship, suffered as much damage as any of the Japanese ships in the last naval battle. She is of 15,000 tons displacement and was launched at Barrow in 1900.

A SAMPAN SONG.

Blow from the rice-field, blow, wind, blow,
Blow & crease the boat against the tide;
Blow the mist from the mountain top,
We shall never make Hongkong side;
Lo! how the lazy junks drift down,
Their fixed canoes can make no way;
Sun-God up in the brazen sky
Send good joss for the boat to-day.

Bend to the sweep, child, dip and hand;
See how our bat-wing sail hangs down,
It is an hour, young almond eyes;
Since your mother left Kowloon town;
So go! a match, you, lazy boy.

And while the joss-sticks brightly burn,
Find me the crackers, child, and I
Will find some good joss out astern.

Bend to the sweep, child, Hii! yah! yah!
I will sing you a sampan song;
Look you, our sail is full of wind,
Soon we'll anchor in old Hongkong;

Pull in the sweep, let her go,
See how she dips her swinging bow.

Come back astern, young almond eyes,
Come, my son, for a bowl of choy.

HONGKONG'S ROYAL COMPANY.

THE NEW STATUTE.

Queen Alexandra, subject for a sculptor of a Queen was, as yet, had no counterfeited presentation in a public place—unless, indeed, the Royal College of Music may be considered a place within the meaning of the Act. There, some twelve years ago, was placed a statue of the then Princess of Wales, the work of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who married the Countess Laura Seymour of Gleichen, and who did not live to see this statue in its present position.

It is Hongkong which has commissioned Mr. G. E. Ward to portray her Majesty in bronze, and in her Coronation robes, for the benefit of the Colony. Hongkong has already distinguished itself by this form of royalty. It was the first Colony added to the Empire in the reign of Queen Victoria. It was taken by the then Captain Elliot on the 1st day of August, 1841, and it was "ceded" in the January of 1842. For a while, its artistic aspirations were satisfied with a statue of Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, the popular Governor of 1872, who preceded Sir John Pope Hennessy.

Sir John did not get a statue; nor did any one else until Queen Victoria was set up, in bronze, under a canopy, and unveiled on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee. King Edward's Coronation suggested the addition of the Duke of Connaught. Sir Catchick Chater, the dux of the Executive and Legislative Council, has made himself responsible for a statue of the King, and the great firm of which Sir Albert Jardine is, or was, the head, for the effigy of the Prince of Wales. By the time Queen Alexandra's statue gets there, Hongkong will be able to contemplate a Royal company indeed.—P. M. G.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

In their report, dated 2nd instant, Messrs. Phizor, B. Petit and Co. write:—Our Yarn Market during the beginning of the fortnight under review opened at last mail's prices, and a moderate business transpired; latterly, a rise in the rate of exchange on India, coupled with the eagerness of large importers to quit, and a slackness of demand from the interior and the consuming districts, a decline of from fifty cents to two dollars was established. This decline in first indured dealers as well as speculators to come forward in the market and purchased a good lot of selected and well known threads, but towards the close of the week they again disappeared from the market as rapidly as they had been put on.

THE VACANT Hongkong medical appointment is said to be going a-begging among the District Surgeons in the F.M.S.—*Malay Mail*.

ANOTHER new first-class Board, the Board of Education, is to be added to the recognised Boards at Peking.

THE deposits in the Japanese Post Office Savings Banks have increased 10,000,000 in the last seven months.

THE Chief of the Tokio Police has resigned in consequence of the public indignation as a result of the disturbances.

THERE is to be another International walking match in Shanghai. It is possible that pacemaking will be disallowed.

THE vacant Hongkong medical appointment is said to be going a-begging among the District Surgeons in the F.M.S.—*Malay Mail*.

THE TYPHOON passed over Honoi, the capital of Tonquin, on the 31st August. No lives were lost. The damage done ashore and afloat there is set at \$30,000.

THE P. & T. Times thinks that Hongkong certainly holds the record for collapsing balconies and for people who fall off houses and out of windows.

THE Judges and Procurators in the Tokio Chito Saibansho have been working night and day in examining the people arrested in connection with the riots.

PREPARATIONS are now being made by the Japanese authorities to establish meteorological observatories at Korsakow, Alexandrovich and some other places in Saganien.

IT is stated that Mr. H. Elgar Hobson, Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, has gone to Amoy to inquire into the circumstances which led up to the revolts in that port.

THE Haigai Municipal Council is said to have given instructions for a general inspection of all the native houses in the settlement, and that those that do not pass muster will be pulled down.

THE British Squadron was to have left Wei-hai-wei on Wednesday for a ten days' cruise to Chefoo and in the Yellow Sea, and will probably leave Wei-hai-wei for Japan the first week in October.

THE following telegram has been received from H. B. M. Consul, Nanchang, dated 20th September. Free pratique granted to arrivals from Hongkong. Prohibition to import rags, earth, etc. continues.

THE Chinese Government is now anxiously considering the question of the reorganisation of Manchuria, and negotiations for the borrowing of about 100 millions are proceeding with the British Minister.

THE old hulk *Kwong Ho*, which had been anchored off the Luneta beach for some time, dragged her anchors during the storm of Sunday night and is on the beach, high and dry, near the Elk's Club, Manila.

THE Sarawak Gazette has an interesting article on the mosquitoes which commonly infest houses there. It appears that the jungle mosquito is the worst of the lot and that he has a probrors half an inch long and legs an inch long.

THE entry of the troops restored order in Yokohama, and they are, guarding the Consulates, churches, and other public buildings. No damage has been done to foreigners or their property. There were 139 arrests up to the 13th inst.—N. C. D. News.

THE Chinese Government is now anxiously considering the question of the reorganisation of Manchuria, and negotiations for the borrowing of about 100 millions are proceeding with the British Minister.

THE boy's death in Shanghai was undoubtedly proved in Shanghai on Friday of last week when the Standard Oil Company sold forty thousand cases of kerosene oil in open market, the first sale of the kind since the boy's death on the 27th of July last.

THE Japan Daily Mail says that the departure of Mr. McLeavy Brown from Seoul will end "the anomaly of the customs standing entirely independent of the treasury." This is an anomaly which has more than once or ten times been the saving of Korea and her customs.

IT is understood that the Hongkong Wharf's Godowns are going to be raised higher off the ground to prevent a recurrence of the recent typhoon damage. A large amount of money will be expended for this purpose, as the commissioners say that if damage is done next year, the godowns will be held responsible.

A SENSATIONAL shipping case was on at Peking a few days ago. The case turns upon a sum of \$50,000 claimed for goods delivered by one Kader Mydin to Vankoy, Pakir, without a bill of lading. The arrest of the latter—for a reward of \$500 had been offered—was duly effected.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. shares have changed ownership at Tls. 180.

Sugar.—Perak are quiet. China is steady at \$332.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. shares have changed ownership at Tls. 180.

Tobacco.—Sumatra has not yet received any attention. In Langkawi cash shares have been booked at Tls. 180. For September sales at Tls. 175. Tls. 180,177 are announced. October shares have changed hands at Tls. 175 and Tls. 182. For December transactions are recorded from Tls. 180 to Tls. 187. A speculative burst is responsible for the rise.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 4057.

周五月八日一十三號光

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1905.

大英報
第三廿九英港報

30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... \$10,000,000
Sterling Reserve..... \$10,000,000
Silver Reserve..... \$5,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROFITABLE \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.
A. HAUPT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
H. C. W. DICKSON, H. Schubert, Esq.
E. Geiss, Esq., R. Shelling, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Hon. R. Shawan.
A. J. Raymond, Esq., N. A. Siebs, Esq.
F. Salinger, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 6 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per
Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [23]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Sh. Taels 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking,
Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS' AND
BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Prussia-
isch Staatsbank).

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank.

S. Bleichroeder.

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.

Bank für Handel und Industrie.

Robert Wartheuer, & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.

M. H. von Rothschild & Soehne.

Frankfurt.

Jacob S. H. Stern.

M. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koch.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,

LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DICTION OF DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,

Sub-Manager.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [24]

Intimations.

JAPAN

COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Surabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Siam, Chimalpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodate, Kara, Shimotsuki, Mito, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotan, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipei, etc.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.1.0.66).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hoboku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Maquida, Manoura, Onoura, Oshu, Sashara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotan, Yosho, Yonokibara and other Coals.

MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

38

WHEN YOU SEND YOUR "BOY" FOR

Fresh Australian Butter

See that he gets the "Princess" brand, the best made in Australia.

The wrapper of every pat bears our name and address.

THE MUTUAL STORES, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. [25]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.
Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
Daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.

W. PARLAGE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [26]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask, \$75 per ton, net ex Factory.
\$2.70 per Bag, \$50 per ton ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOME & Co.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [27]

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Hongkong, 10th August, 1905. [28]

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Hongkong, 28th May, 1905. [29]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [30]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [31]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [32]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [33]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [34]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [35]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [36]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [37]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [38]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [39]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [40]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [41]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [42]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [43]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [44]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [45]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [46]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [47]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [48]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [49]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [50]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [51]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [52]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [53]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [54]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [55]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [56]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [57]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [58]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [59]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [60]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [61]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [62]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [63]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [64]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [65]

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [66]

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Hongkong, 16th June,

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,363 tons	Captain H. D. Jones
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	G. F. Morrison, R.M.
"FATSHAN,"	2,360 "	R. D. Thomas
"HANKOW,"	3,073 "	C. V. Lloyd
"KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	J. J. Lossius

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8:30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10:30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

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These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River; Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

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Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. Departures on Sundays at Noon.		
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S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	219 tons	Captain T. Hamlin
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M., and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7:30 A.M.		

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. & C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	588 tons	Captain W. A. Valentine
"NANNING,"	569 "	C. Butchart

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunki, Mahsing, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samsui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Douling and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8:30 A.M.

FARES.—Canton to Wuchow.....Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.

Canton to Tak Hing.....Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.

Canton to Samsui.....Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

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Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sailing Dates.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA,"	6,000.	R. Archibald, R.M.	WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct.
"ATHENIAN,"	2,440.	S. Robinson, R.M.	WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA,"	6,000.	E. Beetham, R.M.	WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov.
"TARTAR,"	2,420.	W. Davison, R.M.	WEDNESDAY, 29th Nov.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN,"	6,000.	H. Pybus, R.M.	WEDNESDAY, 13th Dec.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....	1/2 St. Lawrence £60.	Via New York £62.	
Steamer, and 1st Class, Rail.....	£40.		£42.

THE magnificient Twin-screw "EMPERESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and European Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier, Hongkong, 20th September, 1905.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

DEUTSCHES STATISTISCHE DIBEST.

(Taking cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SILESIA,"	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	8th October.
Bale,"	(Calling at STORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	Freight and Passengers.
SUEVIA,"	HAVRE, ANTWERP and HAMBURG.	10th October.
Kassel,"	(Calling at STORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	Freight.
SLAVONIA,"	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	18th October.
Roden,"	(Calling at STORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	Freight and Passengers.
SEGOVIA,"	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	1st Nov.
Schmidts,"	(Calling at STORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	Freight.
SENEGAMBIA,"	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	15th Nov.
Jaburg,"	(Calling at STORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	Freight.
C. FERD. LAEISZ	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	About
v. Hoff,"	(Calling at STORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	20th Nov.
VANDALIA,"	NEW YORK via SUEZ.	About
Haeze,"	with liberty to call at the Malabar coast.	5th October.

Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer, Saloon and cabin amidships. Lighted throughout by Electricity.

Duly qualified Doctors are carried.

For further particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE, M.A. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1905.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,
CO. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. M. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 1,000 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1905.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES. THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers
and Luggage.

TELEGRAMS, "Globe" of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

ROON	WEDNESDAY, 27th September.
BAFFIN	WEDNESDAY, 1st October.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 2nd October.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 8th November.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.
PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 29th December.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, 1906.
PRINZ EITEL, FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 17th January.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 24th January.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 1st February.
PREUSEN	WEDNESDAY, 8th February.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 15th February.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 22nd March.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 29th March.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship *ROON*, Capt. G. Meiners, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 25th September, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 26th September, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 26th September.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

FARES.—Canton to Wuchow.....Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.

Canton to Tak Hing.....Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.

Canton to Samsui.....Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.
DIRECT FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.
STEAMER.	TONE.	SAILING DATES.

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Intimation.

**WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.**

**ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS**

Des Vaux Road.

**FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT.**

We stock everything
necessary to a
**WELL-FURNISHED
RESIDENCE.**

A Large Variety of
BEDSTEADS
and
BEDDING.

SHEETING.
**COUNTER-
PANES**
and
BLANKETS.

LACE,
MUSLIN
and
**TAPESTRY
CURTAINS.**

NEW CARPETS
and
RUGS.

BED ROOM,
DINING ROOM
and
**DRAWING
ROOM**

SUITES
made to order.

Illustrated Catalogues
for all kinds of

FURNITURE

INSPECTION INVITED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

Wednesday, 23rd September, 1905.

Intimations.

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

FUNDED IN HONOUR.
No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this—concerning some medicines or other—"If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION
are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anæmia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. It is precisely what it is said to be, and has won the confidence of the public on that basis. You may resort to it with a faith and hope that arise from the history of what it has done for others. Dr. Thos. Hunsucker says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,
1898.APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that MASPERO FRERES, LIMITED, Registered Office, Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London, England, Tobacco Manufacturers, have on the 30th day of June, 1905, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the REGISTER OF TRADE MARKS, of the following Trade Marks:



VILOMETER **HUSSETTE**
in the name of MASPERO FRERES, LIMITED, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks are intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith, in respect of the following goods:

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, IN CLASS 45.

Dated the 23rd day of August, 1905.

DENNYS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

A SPECIAL SALE
WILL BE HELD AT THE
ITALIAN CONVENT
on behalf of the
POOR ORPHANS,
on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant,
Commencing at 2 P.M.;
of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
DRESSES, AND OTHER EMBROIDERED
ARTICLES.

The Prices of every Article are marked in plain figures.

The Superiority hopes to receive and merit a large share of the public patronage, as it has been in the past.

ITALIAN CONVENT,
28, Caine Road.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1905.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY TO H.M. NAVAL YARD of the under-mentioned Timber Materials for One Year from 1st October, 1905, viz.—

TEAK, BALK, THICK-
AMERICAN FIR, STUFF SCANTLING,
CAMPHOR WOOD, PLANK AND BOARD,
HARDWOODS, OREGON SPARS.

Form of Tender, and information in regard to the Conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard. To enable persons tendering to estimate what stock they would be expected to keep, they will be provided, if necessary, with a statement showing the expenditure of the different descriptions of materials during the twelve months ending 30th June last. A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required with each Tender, but this will be returned on the acceptance or rejection of the same.

The Tenders, which will be received till Noon on 28th instant, should be sealed and addressed to the Rear-Admiral, H.M. Naval Yard.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905.

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR MESSRS.

ROBERT PORTER
& CO.

BOTTLERS OF THE FAMOUS

BULL DOG
BRAND

BASS' ALE, GUINNESS' STOUT,

AND

LIGHT ALES.

PRICES:
PER CASE

"BULLDOG"	8 doz. pints	25c.	Per dozen pints	53c.
Bass' Ale	4 doz. pints	18c.	"	49c.
"BULLDOG"	4 doz. pints	18c.	"	49c.
Bright Ale	4 doz. pints	18c.	"	49c.
In Cham-	8 pints	24c.	"	33c.
pagne Bots,	"	"	"	"
(specially	"	"	"	"
brewed for	12 " splits	27.	"	33c.
this climate.)	"	"	"	"
"BULLDOG"	8 "	24c.	"	33c.
Guinness'	"	"	"	"
Stout'....	"	"	"	"
Do.....	12 " splits	28.	"	34c.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1905.

THE PENSION PROPOSAL.

Within the narrow compass of a single article it was impossible in our last evening's issue to deal fully and satisfactorily with the comprehensive speeches delivered at the Legislative Council meeting on Thursday. We have covered such grounds as seem to call for comment; and while dealing with another subject to-day there is no implication that, in taking it after those dealt with yesterday, it is of minor importance and hence merits less consideration. It is of equal importance with those that have already been brought under notice, and deserves earnest consideration by those whose duty it is to deal with the subject. We will revert to the question of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund which, on a former occasion, we dealt with so exhaustively. We apprehend that the Hon. Mr. Gershon Stewart's appreciation of the subject is based on somewhat misconceived premises when he asserted that the taxpayers would be taking upon themselves the responsibility of a life insurance company in the transference of the administrative funds, under the Board of Directors as at present constituted, to the Treasury of the Colony, as we are led to believe will be proposed under the provisions of the new law. If anyone is to gain by the transference we contend that it will ultimately be the Colony, at the individual and collective sacrifice of that body of wage-earners coming under the general category of the Civil Servants of Hongkong. The Hon. Mr. Shewan hit the right nail on the head when he advanced the statement that the money, it is proposed to appropriate belongs to the government servants from whose salaries it has been deducted. It is, as he says, in the nature of a trust fund, and should be treated accordingly. In law the administration of all monies under trust is justly hedged in by hard and fast restrictions from which no departure can be taken, and we cannot agree with His Excellency the Governor when, to justify the appropriation to the general revenue of the Colony the sum now standing to the credit of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, he advanced the argument that the principle of the proposal was accepted by the Government in Council and by the Directors of the Fund several years ago. We had heard previously from the lips of the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce that the money "belongs to the Government servants," and he could not understand "how the Government can propose to appropriate this large amount of \$200,000 without even saying 'by your leave' to the men to whom it belongs." The decision of the Directors of the Fund if it had been given on the principle of the transference, is, we must hold, irregular, even though empowered under the law by which they were nominated. As a trust fund each and everyone of the contributors should, we imagine, be consulted, and it must be taken for granted that unless a very large majority voted for the transference we do not see how the appropriation could be forced on them against their will. It is fair to assume that the Government took the legal advice of the law officers of the Crown before bringing forward the proposal under discussion, and it is not to be expected that any dissenting contributor will lodge a protest in Court against the appropriation, but were this likely and an action brought for decision by the Court, we are not quite so certain that the attitude of the Government could be upheld. We recall the effect of the absorption, some thirty years ago, into the general revenue of the Colony, of a fund similar to the present Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, and then known as the Superannuation Fund. We do not recollect the exact details of the transference of the money standing to the credit of that Fund in the Treasury of the Colony, but of this we are certain: that as the contributors died, or as the necessity for further payments into the Fund ceased, the entire amount lapsed to the Treasury, and no more has been heard of it to this day. What has become of the capital amount, or to what extent the beneficiaries and others who have been entitled, have profited by the fund raised by the contributions from salaries of the public servants should furnish matter for interesting information by the Government to the public and especially the past Civil Servants who might have had an interest in the old Superannuation Fund. Primarily, as we can remember, the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund was called into existence to meet the objections under which former "compensation allowances" were granted to widows and orphans of deceased public servants, but we contend that the Fund in question, as at present constituted does not satisfactorily meet that end, since, as argued in our previous article, under certain circumstances it may

happen that contributors and unmarried officers suffer by the operation of the present enactment. A provident fund framed on the lines of those provided in most of the banks and other leading and large mercantile firms in the Colony for their officers has much to commend itself for adoption by Government. It removes all the objectionable devices of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund while it meets in its entirety the purposes for which that Fund was called into existence.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A BLANK plague return was issued to-day.

ANOTHER volunteer concert will be held on Saturday, the 30th inst.

DURING July, 709 deaths were registered in the Colony, 27 of which were in the European and foreign community.

THE Band of the 2nd Batt., "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regt.) will perform on the New Parade Ground on Monday next from 4.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

LEAVE of absence on private affairs to the neighbouring countries has been granted to Lieutenant H. F. Daukes, Royal Engineers, from 27th inst. to 27th November.

H. E. THE Governor has accepted the resignation by Lieutenant G. H. Potts of his commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps in view of this officer's departure from the Colony.

ACCORDING to Manila exchanges Felizardo, who is described as the most daring and persistent of the Filipino bandits, and who had murdered and robbed for years past, was driven over a cliff, 300 feet high, in Batangas, and killed.

A WIRE in the A. C. D. News says that the Chinese Government has made up its mind to buy back the Chinese Eastern Railway from Japan, and H. E. Chu Hung-chi is actively making arrangements to raise a loan in France for that purpose.

IT is notified in the general orders issued from Headquarters House that the rate of the dollar for the quarter commencing 1st October, 1905, will be at 15. 11d. for all payments fixed in sterling which have to be made at Hongkong and on the China Station.

THE s.s. *Catherine Park*, which arrived yesterday from Durban, brought 345 Chinese coolies from the Kand. These are mostly time-expired men, with a few "invalided home." They will be encamped in the old camp at Lai-chi-kok, until the vessel is ready to take them north to their ports of first departure, which will be in about ten days.

A REPORT has been received from Cebu to the effect that a case of bubonic plague has been discovered on board the Pacific and Oriental freighter *Banca*, at present lying in the harbour proceeding from Hongkong. She is taking on a ship load of hemp. The plague case was discovered in one of the crew, a lascar, and the *Cablenews* says it is expected that the disease must have been contracted in Hongkong. Every precaution has been taken to destroy infection.

THREE women were charged with kidnapping a girl and bringing her into the Colony for the purpose of selling her. The first was fined \$10, the second sentenced the twelve months' hard labour, as being evidently the prime mover and instigator in the affair. His Worship remarking that he was sorry he could not give her a term in the stocks, but that her sex precluded him from doing. There was a doubt about the share the third defendant took in the business, and she would be given the benefit of that doubt and discharged.

MR. W. H. Taft and party arrived at Yokohama on 16th inst. There were no formal entertainments, but there was a reception at the U.S. Consulate-General that forenoon followed by a luncheon at Mr. Consul-General Miller's residence. In the course of an interview Mr. Taft said that the disturbances in Japan had been exaggerated in America, and they could be satisfactorily explained by the special circumstances. Mr. Taft added that Miss Roosevelt hoped to revisit Japan to embark on the P. M. S. *Siberia*. — *A. C. D. News*.

A CHINAMAN, aged about 50 years, has probably lost his life through his own folly. Walking along Praya East, yesterday afternoon, and when just in front of the hotel of that name, he chose the moment when car No. 20 was almost immediately behind him to cross the line. It was too late for the motor man, whose bell was kept going, to stop the car in time, and the hard hand-bar caught him on the head, and knocked him down. He was picked up in an unconscious condition, and removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where at latest advice he lies in a precarious condition.

WILLIAM Martin, an unemployed engineer, was charged this morning at the Magistracy with being a vagrant in that he was found wandering about the streets without any visible means of subsistence. He was remanded to the House of Detention. Defendant said that his case was very well known in the East. He became insane and lost his memory, and he went to Japan and there broke his leg, and all his property and papers were stolen from him, so when he returned to Hongkong he was destitute, and the Rev. Mr. France had been paying for his board and lodgings at the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, but could not do so any longer. He was unable to follow his usual avocation on account of his leg, and a subscription was being got up to send him to his own country in Australia. There he had a wife and two children, and he had been separated from them for some time.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1905

LIEUTENANT H. D. Belgrave, 2nd Royal West Kent Regiment, arrived out of China on the 21st instant, from India, on completion of musketry course.

CIVILIAN paper states that Sir John Keane, Bart., private Secretary to Sir Henry Blake, has decided not to return to the island when His Excellency the Governor returns in December. Much regret is expressed at his loss.

FIVE seamen from the French Cruiser *Guechen* were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazelton with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner in the public street. Two of them were further charged with refusing to pay legal rickshahire. The case was put back for a time while a French interpreter was sought and one having been found later the case was resumed, when the men all pleaded guilty to the charges. An officer from the *Guechen* said that the men bore very good characters, and had not been ashore for a very long time. His Worship said he would take those facts into consideration, and deal leniently with them. Each would pay a fine of \$2, and the two men who did not pay the rickshahire would pay an additional 20 cents each. His Worship thanked the interpreter, Mrs. Oliver, for her services, and told the clerk to hand her her fee, but she said she would rather it went into the Poor Box. — His Worship: "That is a very good of you; good morning!"

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at Godalming, on the 24th ult, said he had observed the strictest accuracy in answering the questions in Parliament on the subject of Lord Curzon's resignation.

When he was appointed to the India Office, he said, he had no wish more, earnest

than to further Lord Curzon's work, whose re

signation he deeply regretted. The Secretary

for India was, he said, the mouth-piece of the

Cabinet in the more important questions like

the recent discussions. He was unanimously

supported in Indian Army Reform not only by

the Cabinet and Council of India, but by a

strong Committee appointed for the purpose.

He paid a high tribute to Lord Curzon's ser

vices, and earnestly desired his speedy resto

ration to health. — He felt sure Lord Minto would

renew the great memory of his ancestor and

discharge the duties connected with the Prince

of Wales' tour in India with similar success to

that purpose.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by

Correspondents in this column.

THE PROPOSED PASTEUR INSTITUTE
FOR THE STRAITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The recent offer of the Chinese Consul at Penang to present a Pasteur Institute for the Straits Settlements and neighbouring regions, though undoubtedly prompted by the best motives, is very greatly to be deplored, both on account of the serious peril it would be to the human population and of the enormous amount of terrible suffering it would inflict upon dogs, and probably on other poor animals also.

The generous philanthropist who made this offer presumably does not realize that by building the suggested Institute he would be creating an "inferno" where dogs would be subjected to torture of the most awful and appalling description. And probably neither he nor those who hail him as a benefactor are aware that the Pasteurian anti-rabic treatment, far from being a cure for hydrophobia, either gives the very disease it professes to cure or has no effect at all. The death-roll of its human victims is a mighty one. I have before me a list containing names of nearly 2,000 persons known to have died from the effects of the Pasteur inoculations; and, no doubt, as many more have similarly died of the horrible and deadly poison put into their blood, of whom no record is to hand. This holocaust bears no resemblance to a successful remedy!

The statistics of the Pasteur Institutes are entirely misleading, for they include all those persons who, not having died under treatment, are entered as "cured," although a vast number of them have, as I have shown, succumbed to the very disease they dreaded after being turned out as "cured," and a very large proportion who have been "cured" of a disease which they never had at all, having suffered simply from unfounded and silly scare.

Pasteur Institutes are exceedingly lucrative speculations, and are, therefore, advocated by those interested and pushed by means of rabies scares and their influence upon the ignorant, panic-stricken and credulous public; but, though antirabies is the fashionable craze of the day in medical circles; yet Pasteurian is now, with many another obsolete quackery, a discredited system, condemned by a large and increasing number of eminent medical men as useless, unscientific and extremely dangerous.

There is a perfectly harmless and safe cure for hydrophobia in the Buisson bath treatment, which is really a cure and involves no danger to man and no cruelty to animals. It is the invention of a French doctor, while M. Pasteur was merely a chemist. Buissonism is like the water of Jordan, too simple to find favour with those scientists who scorn every remedy that does not entail "research" into the malimed and mutilated, quivering and agonised living bodies of our fellow-creatures the animals; but Pasteurian is the cruel and shameful torturing of dogs, and is therefore wrong and absolutely unjustifiable, and whenever Pasteur institutes are there hydrophobia prevails and spreads, while Buissonism is humane and safe, and is therefore advisable and right.

It is earnestly to be hoped, both in the interest of humanity and of mankind, that before too late a Buisson establishment will be substituted for the proposed Pasteur Institute.

I am, etc., C. A. M. DAILEY,
Hon. Secretary,
National Canine Defence League,
27, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

18th Sept. 1905.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

THE NEW TERRITORIES.

PROSPECTIVE DEVELOPMENT.

Close upon twenty-five years ago a party of Chinese went over to Tai Yu-shan, on the island of Lantau, taking with them a little powder to blast away the surface of some rock. They soon satisfied themselves that there was ore hidden beneath the hills, and having found the owners of the island arranged to lease this portion at a rent of \$2,000 a year. Permission to work a mine was obtained from the provincial government of Canton, and on the advice of Professor Milne, who pointed out that they had the advantage of water there and could work a mine very economically, and that if the lode was continuous it would be a paying concern, they determined to float a company, and soon had one started with a capital of \$10,000. This was the first stop towards the erection of smelting works, at Tai Yu-shan, the ruins of which can be seen to day by those who go over to Lantau and anchor in Silver Mine Bay.

The mine, which is on the face of a hill not quite a mile from the sea, is approached through a beautiful valley running away from a sandy shore now transformed into a western seaside resort for visitors and pleasure-seeking picnic-parties. Those who have ventured into the dark and damp levels and disturbed the haunts of thousands of bats fitting noiselessly beneath a dripping roof, can form some idea of the working of the powerful arm of industry which some two decades ago transformed this beautiful spot into a hive of bustling activity.

The mining industry in China, worked under European supervision and with inactivity, was then in its infancy, and there were many difficulties to contend with. At this particular mine there was a good deal of sickness and, at times, there were at a very low ebb in consequence of the workmen refusing to go to their work and the Europeans engaged being unable to do so in consequence of ill-health. But progress was made and the smelting works got into thorough working order. The extent of the operations can be gathered from the following description:

THE SMELTING WORKS.

From the mines to the shore where the works were located the ore was taken in buckets running on an endless wire rope, while the crushing process was carried out in a large building the roof and walls of which were entirely made of galvanized iron. A fifty-horse power engine and boiler gave motion to a stone-breaker, three pairs of crushing rollers, eight jiggers and two buddles, being placed on the top floor; while in the lower part of the works were a thirty-horse power boiler which set in motion a twelve-horse power engine driving four fruevanners, a six-horse power engine working a lift to the top of the mill, a 3,000 feet long wire rope tramway to the mines, and another six-horse power engine for driving the blasts of the furnaces. In the furnace house were eight furnaces of various types, all connected by flues and a condenser to a chimney sixty-feet high, standing on the hillside about a hundred feet above their level. A hydraulic motor was driven by water from a twelve-inch main of iron pipes 2,000 feet up the mountain side where a dam for collecting the water had been constructed. These were the works which a visitor to Tai Yu-shan would have found at Silver Mine, say, some fifteen years ago. The soft hand of Nature has now laid her cloak of green around the remains, the walls have long since crumbled away, and only the cemented floor is observed near the breach where it serves the peasants, from the dwellings close by, as a drying ground for rice and fish. On the neighbouring hillside stands the chimney, commanding an excellent view

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuters.]

The State of Russia.

PRISON STORMED.

London, 1st September.

A crowd in Riga has stormed the prison, killed and wounded five of the guards, and liberated two important political prisoners; the criminal prisoners were not liberated.

A revolt in the Orel prison was quelled by the troops, with one killed and five wounded.

Norway and Sweden.

Later.

A Swedish-Norwegian Parliament will meet on the 10th October to discuss the result of the Karlstad conference.

Obituary.

The death of Colonel Frank Rhodes announced at Cape Town, from black-water fever.

[Colonel Francis William Rhodes, C.B., was a son of the late Rev F. W. Rhodes, and eldest brother of the late Cecil Rhodes. He was born in 1854, and at the time of his death was the managing director of the African Trans-Continental Telegraph Co. He had served in the 1st Dragoons, had seen service in the Soudan, and at one time was secretary to the Governor of Bombay. He was also Governor of Mashonaland and Matebeleland, and during the campaign of 1900 was an active service in South Africa and was mentioned in despatches. He retired in 1903.—ED., H.K.T.]

American Insurance Companies.

An official investigation into the affairs of the leading American insurance companies, now proceeding in New York, has disclosed astonishing irregularities.

Large loan transactions have not been recorded in the proper books, and heavy advances have been made to party funds and persons for political purposes.

EVADING HARBOUR RULES.

JUNK MASTER FINED.

Before the Hon. Mr. Bigg Taylor, Marine Magistrate, Mr. McIvor, Inspector of Junks, charged Tung Wing Kee, master of licensed junk No. S. 73 H, with unlawfully neglecting to report the arrival of his junk at the Harbour Master's office on the 2nd and 16th inst., contrary to sub-section 6, section 39 of Ordinance 10 of 1899.

Mr. McIvor said that on the 2nd inst., he was on board the defendant's junk, when the master in charge said the master had taken the license home with him, on account of the typhoon, and added that everything was in order. On the 16th inst., the same story was repeated, so he brought the man to the Harbour Office and kept him there until the master came in with the license. The license and special permit were produced the same day. The permit expired on the 3rd April, and the master promised to renew the permit, but this had not been done.

Defendant said the junk was undergoing repairs from the 2nd to the 16th inst.

Mr. McIvor said that on both occasions the junk was loaded with stone.—Defendant remarked that the junk had not been in use since the 30th April last. He came here on the 16th inst., and complainant told him to come to the Harbour Office after the typhoon was finished.

Mr. McIvor said he did not see the defendant on the 16th, so did not tell him anything. Defendant was fined \$30 or one month's imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED MURDER

AT KOWLOON.

This morning Inspector Langley again placed before Mr. G. N. Orme, Wong Hing, Liu Tam, Wong Hong, and Liu Sui, the coolies who are charged with the murder of Yau Kam, at Tsim Tsui on the afternoon of the 21st inst.

Dr. William Moor, Medical Officer, in charge of the Kowloon morgue, said he made a post-mortem examination of the body of a male Chinese, aged about 28 years. He found certain bruises on the body, and—opening the abdomen found it full of blood. The spleen was enlarged to four times the usual size, and was ruptured. Death, in his opinion, was due to hemorrhage, caused by a ruptured spleen. The rupture could be caused by a slight blow, and a fall might also cause it. The body was identified to witness by Chan Sui, another coolie, as the body of Yau Kam.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro, from the office of Messrs. Braund, Helt, and Goldring, said that his office had but just been instructed to defend the second and third defendants, and he asked for a remand.

This was granted until Tuesday next at 2.15 p.m.

Mr. F. Paget Helt, of the same office, later appeared and asked that the case be set for Wednesday at 2.15 p.m. This was done. Bail was, of course, refused.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory.

On the 23rd at 21.55 a. The barometer has risen quickly over the Philippines, and fallen slightly over China and Formosa.

The depression which appears to have crossed S. Luzon moving Westwards last evening, is probably situated this morning to the SW. of Luzon.

Fresh N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and strong N.E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast.—Fresh to strong N.E. breezes; fair, slightly.

The important observations from Gap Rock are not available, the cable being still interrupted.

Telegraphic communication with the Peak Signal station is also interrupted.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

SALE OF COMPANY SUGGESTED.

dividends on the assets of the company, I may remark in passing that should the company make it a rule of writing off eight per cent. from the steamers' value it would be found that the amount accrued from steamers' working pure and simple will not suffice to provide the wherewithal for this prudent and advisable policy. At present the assets of the company in cash and steamers, etc. amount to about \$1,400,000 and yet the shares are quoted at half the value, viz., 20,000 shares at \$35 per share, equal to \$700,000. Why this disparity is an oft enough heard question. It is simply because the company has proved itself, for a number of years past, incapable of earning dividends commensurate with the capital at its disposal. The prospect is anything but promising, and it requires no power of prescience to foretell that the position of the company will not only retrograde but there is every likelihood that the rate of retrogression will be such as to foreclose it to extinguishment much sooner than it should be pleasant to contemplate. Isn't it about time, with the experience of recent years, that the general managers in conjunction with the consulting committee should devise some means of turning the valuable assets of the company to better ends? I hear there is a syndicate who will be willing to offer \$50 per share, and buy up the company. Will the general managers consider such a proposal, or will they endeavour to suggest any other scheme to promote the interest of the shareholders?

Mr. Hough.—I rise to a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Perry.—I am referring to the report and accounts.

Mr. Hough.—We are called here to pass the report and accounts.

Mr. Perry.—Excuse me, I am making remarks on the accounts as published.

Mr. Hough.—I think Mr. Perry has got very wide of the mark. We are having a screed inflicted upon us.

Mr. Perry.—I am passing remarks, Mr. Chairman, on the accounts.

The Chairman.—Well, keep to the accounts. Further than the report and accounts you cannot go.

Mr. Hough.—But we should not have anything inflicted upon us about which we know nothing. It should have given notice.

Mr. Perry.—I am passing remarks on the report and accounts. I have nearly finished; I have only a line more, and that is all.

The Chairman.—Go on.

Mr. Perry.—I was just going to say that I should be ruled out of order were I to bring forward a motion to the effect at the present meeting; but I offer it as a suggestion, meriting prompt consideration, that an extraordinary meeting be called for discussing a question of vital importance such as my proposal involves and give the shareholders a chance to express their views on the matter. Before sitting down I may point out that holding as I do a large number of shares, I feel I have some justification in giving public utterance to some of my views.

The Chairman.—I am very pleased to have heard what you said, Mr. Perry, but you are wrong on some points. You say we have no opposition. We have had a very strenuous opposition the whole time with the chartered steamer—an equal opposition to the Japanese-owned steamers, who cut rates and take cargoes so that they are an equal opposition against us. We have the same number of steamers against us the whole time.

Mr. Perry.—They charter foreign-owned steamers and have to pay for them.

The Chairman.—It does not matter what they are; they are losing money.

Mr. Perry.—You are also losing money. What profit did you make Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman.—We are not losing money.

The Chairman.—We made some profit. All our dividends, you say, are paid out of profits of steamers; they are not paid out of the actual earnings every time. You get the interest on mortgage; that is part of capital. We can always get that.

Mr. Perry.—I know we can, but I want to know what profit you made out of the earnings of the steamers.

The Chairman.—\$50,000.

The Chairman.—Apart from that we have got rid of two steamers, the *Thales* and *Hailong*, which were certainly not paying steamers. We have now three steamers which are earning fair returns; I think, and I believe, as I said in my report that, at the next meeting, we shall be able to show a better result.

Mr. Perry.—I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, that that is a question.

The Chairman.—I don't know.

Mr. J. R. Michael.—Mr. Chairman, is there any chance of improving our position by coming to terms with the Japanese?

The Chairman.—Mr. Michael, I am tired of it. I have tried and tried again and again. There is no prospect at all. You know the Japanese. They say they will communicate with Tokio, but they never do, and you hear nothing more. There is no prospect at all. I have been in communication with them time after time.

There being no further questions the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. C. D. Wilkinson seconded.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Jupp proposed that the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, the Hon. Mr. R. Shewan, Mr. C. H. Thomson and Mr. A. G. Wood be re-elected to the consulting committee.

Mr. Mitchell seconded, and the proposition was agreed to.

AUDITORS.

Mr. Perry proposed that Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe be re-elected auditors.

Mr. Hough seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Chairman.—That concludes the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. I hope that at the next meeting I shall be able to give you a better report. The dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

The proceedings then terminated.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their report of the 22nd inst., Messrs.

Benjamin, Kelly and Potts state—

There has been a general inquiry for the various stocks during the past week, and a fair investment business has been put through. The tone of the market is rather healthier than has been the case some time ago and rates for most stocks have improved.

Shareholders in the Tebrau Planting Company, Limited (in liquidation), are notified that on and after the 30th instant, the Liquidators (Messrs. John D. Humphreys and Son) are prepared to pay in exchange for share certificates a first and final dividend of \$2.207/100 per share.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have changed hands at \$90 and close with further sellers. The London quotation is £90 15/4d. Nationals are wanted at \$38.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are easier at \$335. China Traders have declined and sales at \$77 and \$78 have been effected. Unions have been taken off the market at \$78 and \$78 1/2.

Ships.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have changed hands at \$90 and close with further sellers. The London quotation is £90 15/4d. Nationals are wanted at \$38.

Local Mill.—Sales of about 400 bales of No. 10, at \$11 per bale.

Japanese Yarn.—No sales.

Exchange.—We quote to-day on India Rs.

145 per cent.; London at 12. 11 1/2d.—\$.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

London—Bank T.T. 11 1/2

Do. demand 11 1/2 15/16

Do. 4 months' sight 11 1/2 15/16

France—Bank T.T. 2 4/3

America—Bank T.T. 1 47/4

Germany—Bank T.T. 1 9/8

India T.T. 1 44/4

Do. demand 1 44/4 145

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 7 1/2

Singapore T.T. 9 2/3 prem.

Japan—Bank T.T. 1 9/5

Bank—Bank T.T. 1 10/8

4 months' sight L/C. 11 1/2 15/16

6 months' sight L/C. 11 1/2 15/16

30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 47/4

4 months' sight do. 48/4

30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 11 1/2 15/16

4 months' sight France 2 4/3

months' sight 2 50/50

4 months' sight Germany 2 1/2 15/16

for Silver 2 1/2 15/16

Bank of England rate 3 2/3

Sovereign 10 3/2

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows—

Per picul

Malwa New 6 10/8

" Old 6 16/2

" Older 6 12/20

" Oldest 6 13/20

China New 6 9/84

" Old 6 10/30

Indias New 6 9/65

" Old 6 10/00

Per ton 6 10/—

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of

the letting by Public Auction Sale, to

be held on MONDAY, the 2nd day of October,

1905, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public

Works Department, by Order of His Excellency

The Governor, of

Shipping Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	19th September
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHINGWO"	2nd October
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	10th
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	17th
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	24th
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	31st
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	31st
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	6th November
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	14th

HOMeward.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	25th September
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	7th October
"GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL"	"AGAMEMNON"	20th
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	24th
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	7th November
"GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL"	"CHINGWO"	20th
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	21st

* Taking cargo for Liverpool at London rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, <i>etc.</i>	"TYDEUS"	1st October.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PINGSUEY"	1st November.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"KEEMUN"	24th October

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
"YOOCHOW"	25th September
"CHINGTU"	25th
"CHANGSHA"	25th
"TAMING"	26th
"CHILI"	27th

* Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

* Taking cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Notley	MANILA	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at NOON.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 7th Oct., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

[15]

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast). About

"ALSTON" 20th October.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1905.

BOO CHEONG,

STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,
No. 20, Pottinger Street.

HAS always on hand all varieties of
Stationery, Printing and Note Papers,
Copier's Presses, also Automatic Cyclostyle
and Mimeograph.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905.

TSANG FOO & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,
45 Des Voeux Road.

SHIPS loaded from alongside at the shortest
notice, and with all possible despatch.

Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 100.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905.

Shipping Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI",

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.M.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days at 7.30 A.M. and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M., if tide permits.

FARES.—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; and Class, \$2; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the rate of 50 cents.

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for returning passengers only, at an extra charge of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a Private Cabin which has accommodation for two or more passengers, will be charged \$3 extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity. The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & CO.,

2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1905. [14]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW", 1,309, T. R. MEAD.

"KWONG TUNG", 1,238, H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.

Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S. CO., LTD., and

YUEN ON S. CO., LTD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905. [17]

TRIPS TO CANTON AND MACAO.

THE Yuk On Company's Splendid Steamer

"YING KING",

1,083 tons, Registered.

Captain E. J. Page, will leave Hongkong for Canton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, about 5 P.M.

returning to Hongkong every TUESDAY,

FRIDAY EVENING, at 9 P.M.

On SUNDAYS she will make an EXCURSION TRIP to MACAO, leaving Hongkong at 5.30 A.M., and returning from Macao about

7.30 P.M.

The "YING KING" is especially fitted for these runs, is the newest, fastest and most luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and is lighted throughout with Electricity, also hot

and cold water is supplied.

FARES:

First Class single journey to Canton \$1.00

Second " "

First class single journey to Macao \$1.00

Second " "

First class single journey to Canton \$1.00

Second " "

First class single journey to Macao \$1.00

Second " "

First class single journey to Canton \$1.00

Second " "

First class single journey to Macao \$1.00

Second " "

First class single journey to Canton \$1.00

Second " "

First class single journey to Macao \$1.00

Second " "

First class single journey to Canton \$1.00

Second " "

First class single journey to Macao \$1.00

Second " "

First class single journey to Canton \$1.00

Second " "

First class single journey to Macao \$1.00

Second " "

SIR HENRY BLAKE.

It is with mingled feelings that we say goodbye, even for a short time to Sir Henry Blake, our Governor, who leaves us to-night for a short while owing to a domestic bereavement, in which Sir Henry has the heartfelt sympathy of all classes of the community in this Island. It is hardly necessary to review, in detail, the administration of Sir Henry Blake, which is merely suffering an interruption from a private cause. Sir Henry Blake came from Hongkong to Ceylon, arriving in this Colony on 3rd Dec. 1903. If there was any prejudice associated with his name that prejudice has long ago been dismissed as a calumny coined by a few Europeans of peculiar temperament, whose genius unfortunately is not confined to any one of His Majesty's Colonies. Sir Henry Blake came with a distinguished record as a colonial Administrator. According to the *Times* of Ceylon Sir Henry was a pronounced progressive. Whatever was vernal in a Governor in 1903 became magnified into one of the greatest virtues in 1904 and 1905. The *Times* of Ceylon has since repented its sacking and ashes and the natives who were libelled have responded by heaping coals of fire on the head of their detractor. To-day, we hear very little about the racial tendencies of our rulers. The game was found not to pay and all we can wish is that the same enlightenment would spread to Hongkong. Sir Henry Blake early impressed the communities of this Island with his character, his straightforwardness and his truthfulness. The role he was called upon to fill was both difficult and delicate. Following so brilliant and versatile a Governor as Sir West Ridgeway was no easy matter. Thought often crippled for resources, and openly criticised as being more ornamental than useful and though it was openly stated that his hands were tied by Downing Street not a word of complaint escaped the lips of Sir Henry Blake. Reformers were disappointed, and reforms postponed while Sir Henry quietly applied himself to making an independent study of the Colony's resources and chief wants. During the time H. E. has been in Ceylon he has travelled much, in fact more than any of his predecessors, for his administration has synchronised with the advent of the motor car, rendering it possible for the Governor to travel to places previously regarded as inaccessible. For one thing Sir Henry Blake cannot be too highly praised. His speeches and addresses have always been characterised by transparent sincerity and straightforwardness. He has never raised expectations one day and falsified them the next. Anything, His Excellency has been a trifid over candid and has either elevated into a virtue the necessity of so frequently disappointing his audience. In comparing Sir West Ridgeway with Sir Henry Blake, while we missed the bluntness, the telling phrases, the rounded periods of one of the more accomplished speakers in the Empire there was something which went a long way towards compensating us for what we had lost—there was the ring of sincerity, the blank refusal seasoned and rendered palatable by the salt of Irish-humour. Sir Henry Blake has never spared himself in his honest endeavours to get at the truth of the many complex and intricate problems which present themselves daily for the Governor's solution. The Governor has also proved too experienced an administrator to be satisfied altogether and on all occasions with the explanations of officials. Sir Henry Blake has preferred in some things to make inquiries himself. It is well-known that he entertains views on the headman question which are at direct variance with those held by some of his most experienced advisers. Those views are not thrust forward but occasion frequently crops up showing that H. E. is right and his advisers wrong. Sir Henry Blake's greatest achievement so far has been the widespread attention and the influential support which he has secured for the subject of Agricultural reform, than which no more important question could occupy public attention. The establishment of the Agricultural Society, with its ramifications extending to the farthest confines of Ceylon, was a great achievement, but a greater achievement is the manner in which the earlier interest and enthusiasm have been maintained, and we shall not be far wrong in attributing this to the magnetic personality of Sir Henry Blake. The reform of the Police Force is another task of considerable magnitude from which H. E. has not shrank. It is too early yet to speak of the results of the scheme which under Mr. C. Longden is only just being put into force, but these two matters alone prove that H. E. the Governor has had the strength to break out into new channels; and that the dominant motive animating H. E. is to secure lasting benefits to the masses of the people of this country. H. E.'s singleness of purpose, his intense conscientiousness and devotion to duty are fully recognised and are repaid in the fullest measure by the gratitude of all classes of the community. We wish H. E. Sir Henry Blake bon voyage and a safe and speedy return to the Colony he has ruled so wisely and well. —Ceylon Independent.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

A PROBLEM FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

A veritable contemporary, observing that the indemnity was the very essence of the peace terms proposed by Japan, says the loss of this will involve the Government in great financial difficulties. The total amount of bonds issued in connection with the war has reached 1,300 million yen, of which 260 million yen represent domestic bonds and 820 million yen foreign bonds. As long as these bonds stand unredeemed the Government will have to pay annual interest amounting to about 70,000,000 yen. The national debt of Japan stood at Y159,473,500 at the end of 1902, the interest due thereon amounting to Y37,511,294 annually, but when the recently incurred debt is added, represented by the new bond issues, the total national debt will amount to about 1,410 million yen in round figures and the interest due thereon will reach annually to about 70,700,000 representing almost one-half of the entire national revenue before the indemnity is made for the redemption of the old bonds, but there is yet no arrangement for the conversion of the new bonds, which are issued in connection with the

war, which amount to 180 million yen, must be redeemed in seven years from the date, which is now by no means practicable, so that the Government will have to issue other domestic or foreign bonds to replace the existing issues. Of these 200 million yen bear the high interest of 6 per cent, and these bonds must be redeemed soon. Under the circumstances it will be found necessary to issue bonds year after year for the Government to pay its way.

Of the foreign bonds, continues the Japanese paper, some 600 million yen bears the comparatively low interest of 4 per cent. These are redeemable in 20 years, but there are others for 220 million yen redeemable in 10 years and these bear interest at 6 per cent. What is astonishing in regard to the foreign bonds, concludes the journal, is the enormous amount of interest thereon, totalling 40 million yen annually. —Japan Chronicle.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Peru. A.M. 1.305, P. Craigie, 22nd Sept. —Kobe via Shanghai 13th Sept., Gen.—S. W. & Co. —Changsha Br. 1.163, T. Moore, 22nd Sept. —Kobe 16th Sept., Gen.—B. & S. —Rangoon, Br. 1.859, J. M. P. Haffner, 2nd Sept., —Moy 17th Sept., Coal—S. T. Co. —Amur Jauraguberry, Fr. 1.600, Benard, 22nd Sept., —Amers and Saigon 16th Sept., Gen.—M. M. —Toonan, th. 1.940, Boyd, 2nd Sept., —Canton 22nd Sept., Gen., Chinese. —Carl Menzel, Ger. 1.684, G. Comand, 23rd Sept., —Moy 18th Sept., Coal—E. A. T. Co. —Haitching, Br. 1.567, A. E. Hopkins, 23rd Sept., —Fuchow via Amoy and Swatow 22nd Sept., Gen—D. L. & Co. —Hainan, Br. 1.392, R. Krabbe, 23rd Sept., —Singapore 17th Sept., Gen.—L. & Co. —Scandia, Ger. 1.506, von Dohmen, 23rd Sept., —Fuchow 21st Sept., —H. A. L. —Prout, Nor. 1.818, K. Larsen, 23rd Sept., —Haiphong 17th Sept., and Moihow 21st Gen.—Asgard Thoresen & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Elizabeth Rickmers, for Swatow. —Kutung, for Kuching-nu. —Zebras, for Manila. —Tippans, for Shanghai. —Jacob Diederichsen, for Hoihow. —Schleswig, for Tsin-tung. —Loonsang, for Manila. —Talpa, for Pakhoi. —Tholma, for Kobe. —Hongkong, for Swatow. —Kufang, for Amoy. —Progress, for Semaraya. —Brennus, for Nagasaki.

Departures.

Sept. 23.

Stimla, for Europe. —Amur, for Swatow. —Chihli, for Canton. —Elizabeth Rickmers, for Bangkok. —Minnies, for Seattle. —Longman, for Manila. —Zapra, for Manila. —Talpa, for Pakhoi. —A. I. for Hainan. —Triumph, for Swatow. —Clara Fisher, for Chino. —Lucia Victoria, for Kwang-chow-wan. —Jacob Diederichsen, for Hoihow. —Amur Jauraguberry, for Shanghai.

Passengers arrived.

Per Persia, from Kobe—Rev. E. Sebock, Rev. Aloys Istol, and Marin. —Per Haiching, from Coast Ports—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hayes, Messrs. J. Wallace, Gray, Donald, Logara, and 181 Chinese. —Passengers departed.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE FOR—

Str. Haiching from Foochow—Strong NE. wind and high sea, fine clear weather.

Str. Taming from Manila—Moderate to light variable winds, and rough confused sea.

Vessels in Port.

Anghin, Ger. 1.101, D. Reimers, 18th Sept., —Baikin, 1st Sept., Rice & Wood—B. & S. —Avadia, Ger. 1.144, G. Schmidt, 19th Sept., —Moy 13th Sept., Ballast—H. A. L. —Bouton, Fr. 1.15, 9. Ch. Sisco, 7th Sept., —Saigon 3rd Sept., Gen.—Wa Fa. —Chingtu, Br. 1.25, 2,605, J. McI. Howie, 24th Sept., —Syrup via Paris 26th Aug., Gen.—B. & S. —Chawla, Ger. 1.105, F. B. Piesen, 16th Sept., —Bangkok 9th Sept., Rice and Gen.—B. & S. —Clavinger, Br. 1.21, 6. D. Barton, 6th Sept., —Salina Cruz 1st Aug., Ballast—C. C. S. Co. —Daiji Maru, Jap. 1.00, H. Ohta, 22nd Sept., —Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 17th Sept., Gen.—O. S. K. —Foothing, Br. 1.15, 1.123, T. Arthur, 22nd Sept., —Java 12th Sept., Sugar—J. M. & Co. —Huanggang, Br. 1.150, Wilde, 21st Sept., —Canton 21st Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co. —Katai, Br. 1.210, Jas. McBrine, 19th Sept., —Kuching-nu 12th Sept., Coal—M. H. K. —Katherine Park, Br. 1.075, W. H. Copp, 21st Sept., —Durban 21st Aug., Gen.—G. L. & Co. —Keong Wai, Ger. 1.115, Kohler, 16th Sept., —Swatow 15th Sept., Rice—B. & S. —Nam Sang, Br. 1.201, Gao, Payne, 21st Sept., —Calcutta 5th Sept., via Penang and Singapore 14th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co. —Nicomede, Ger. 1.472, P. Wagnano, 17th Sept., —Portland, Or. 17th August, Gen.—P. A. S. Co. —Palaucoita, Br. 1.07, T. P. Babb, 22nd Sept., —Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 5th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co. —Siberia, Am. 1.053, J. T. Smith, 19th Sept., —San Francisco and Port 16th Aug., —San Fran. and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co. —Taming, Br. 1.10, Oberholser, 22nd Sept., —Manila 19th Sept., Gen.—B. & S. —Telmachus, Br. 1.14, J. Williamson, 20th Sept., —Dul 1.244, J. Z. Z. 17th Sept., —Kuching-nu, Kuching-nu, —Makassar 10th Sept., Gen.—C. J. —Kochow, Br. 1.100, J. H. Brown, 12th Sept., —Canton 21st Sept., Gen.—B. & S.

—Mails for Canton, Samshu, Wuchow and Macau will be closed on Wednesdays at 7.30 a.m. every morning. On Sundays the mail for Canton at 9 a.m. —Mails for Manilla, Sambo, Kuching-nu, Sambo, Wuchow and Canton will open at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails will be closed at 5 p.m.

SAILING VESSELS.

Churchill, Am. 4-masted sch. 100, Hoffman, 27th Aug., —Haiphong 23rd Aug., Ballast—Master. —Combermen, Br. ship, 1,682, C. G. Dixons, 5th Sept., —New York 14th June, Case Oil—S. O. Co. —Ecuador, Ger. 4-masted ship, 2,103, O. Dickmanns, 2nd Sept., —New York 10th May, —Paradise, Order.

Steamers Expected.

NAME. FROM AGENTS. DATE.

Borussia Singapore H. A. L. Sept. 24 —servant. —Mongolia Shanghai P. M. Co. Sept. 25 —servant. —Atration A/car. Shanghai D. S. & Co. Sept. 25 —servant. —Borneo Sandakan M. & Co. Sept. 25 —servant. —Glenesk Singapore McC. G. & Co. Sept. 25 —servant. —Emp. of China Shanghai C. P. R. Co. Sept. 26 —servant. —Roof Shanghai M. & Co. Sept. 26 —servant. —Sunda Singapore P. & O. Co. Sept. 26 —servant. —Zieten Singapore M. & Co. Sept. 26 —servant. —Kutsang Calcutta J. M. & Co. Oct. 1 —servant. —Athenian Vancouver C. P. R. Co. Oct. 1 —servant.

HONGKONG.

Ackert, E. F. and native Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Evans, —servant. —Battiscombe, H. G. and child. —Bedome, Mrs. S. —Bell, Mr. and Mrs. —Bingham, J. E. and child. —Bishop, L. C. —Birbeck, R. J. —Bishop, L. C. —Bissell, W. S. —Brighton, F. G. —Broughall, L. —Bunner, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. —Carter, W. L. —Chalkley, H. F. —Chambers, Dr. G. —Clark, Hon. Dr. Francis —Clark, M. O. —Clark, T. W. —Clarke, Mrs. T. W. —Clarke, T. W. —Clegg, R. N. Eng. Lt. —Clemonson, Mr. —Conow, Mr. and Mrs. —Couthart, J. —Cox, J. —Cruickshank, A. —Cunningham, G. —Davies, F. O. —Dobie, W. —Doolittle, F. H. —Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. —Dowley, Mr. W. A. —Dowling, Mr. T. C. —Fitch, Jr. S. —Fletcher, J. G. —Fulton, Dr. W. —Gast, J. J. de —Glover, C. —Graham, C. R. —Grant, A. W. —Grone, Dr. F. —Hand, Capt. T. —Hurst, R. M. Engineer —Innes, Capt. R.

HONGKONG & WHAMPoa DOCK RETURNS.

Likin at Kowloon Dock. —Doris " —Holstein " —Ponape " —Clavinger " —Katherine Park " —Bourbon " —

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

Outward—22nd August—Sophie Rickmers, Ohio, Nelly, Jaureguberry, Diomed, 20th August—Glaucus, Hector, 20th August—Glenesk, Howard Hall, Benares, Ghane, 1st September—Borussia, Ching Wo, Sepulva, Tydus, Foo Sang, Iran, 9th September—Serbia, 8th September—Chatham, Klinck, Sengambia, Manningay, Ajax, 12th September—Benader, Glenelg, Oceanus, Iris, Heinrich, Kouang Si, Dardan, Pierini, 15th September—Lohian, Poona, 20th September—Annam, Bechona, Rhaella, Princess Alice, Shadwell.

HOMeward—22nd August—Oanso, 15th September—Calchis, Sydney, Actis, 20th September—Idomenus, Japan, Kenneke, 21st September—Borussia, Ching Wo, Sepulva, Tydus, Foo Sang, Iran, 9th September—Serbia, 8th September—Chatham, Klinck, Sengambia, Manningay, Ajax, 12th September—Benader, Glenelg, Oceanus, Iris, Heinrich, Kouang Si, Dardan, Pierini, 15th September—Lohian, Poona, 20th September—Annam, Bechona, Rhaella, Princess Alice, Shadwell.

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Mails.
MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
 SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
 COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
 MARSEILLES, LON-
 DON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
 MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "POLYNESIEN,"

Captain Broc will be despatched for
 MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 3rd
 October, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
 issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
 Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows—

S.S. CALEDONIEN, 7th October.

S.S. OCEANIEN, 18th October.

S.S. SALAZIE, 14th November.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1905.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
 STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
 STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
 ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
 PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
 LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
 PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
 CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NUBIA,"
 Captain F. J. Fox, carrying His Majesty's
 Mails, will be despatched from this for
 MARSEILLES and LONDON DIRECT, via
 COLOMBO, on SATURDAY, the 7th October,
 at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the
 above Ports.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
 Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS,
 Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905.

[2]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
 NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
 COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
 VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

VIA
 MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Shawmut ... 9,606 E. V. Roberts 14th Oct.
Hydes ... 3,753 Geo. Wright 11th Nov.
Tremont ... 9,606 T. W. Garlick 24th Nov.
Lyra ... 4,417 G. V. Williams 9th Dec.
Pleadies ... 3,753 F.G. Purington 29th Dec.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION
 ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
 LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
 General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
 Hongkong, 21st September, 1905.

[8]

To Let.

SHOP TO LET
 IN
 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HALF THE PREMISES at present occupied by the ROBINSON, PLANO & CO., possession November 1st.

For Particulars, apply to—

W. BREWER & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905. [921]

TO LET.

SHOP in HONGKONG HOTEL (at present used as a Bar) at the corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road. Splendid position.

ALSO

SHOP No. 23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, now in the occupation of Messrs. W. BREWER & Co.

Apply to—

SECRETARY,

Hongkong Hotel,

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [949]

TO LET.

N. O. 15, KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
 MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [900]

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at present in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co. Ltd.

No. 1, RIPPON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD, (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
 MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [169]

TO LET.

N. O. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
 MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
 MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FOREST LODGE, Caine Road.

Apply to—

H. N. MODY.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. [527]

TO LET.

No. 15, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

BEAUTIFULLY situated. Six Fine Large

Rooms also Bath Rooms and Fine

Verandah. Spacious Gardens attached.

Apply to—

A. A. DA ROZA,

20, Connaught Road.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1905. [934]

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in

Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine

Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC

BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the

Harbour.

Rents very moderate.

Apply to—

H. RUTTONJEE,

No. 5, D'Aguilar Street,

37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE

LAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES,

CHIMNEYS,

GLOBES,

SHADES, &c.,

for GASOLINE AND GAS

LAMPS.

at the most moderate

prices.

Lamps fixed up for

Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best

kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.

56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. [54]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE, GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

Telephone, 210.

AMATEUR WORK ROOMS. PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1905.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

APPROXIMATE DIVIDENDS AND DIVIDEND QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE DIVIDENDS AND DIVIDEND QUOTATIONS.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$8,000,000 \$250,000	\$1,702,728	\$1 15. @ exchange 1/10 = \$1.66.67	5 1/2	500 sellers London 1000
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	\$7	\$5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1903	...	58 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,400,000 87,393	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 1/2	\$335
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	{ \$500,000 151,992 562,565 374,445	\$48,284	\$41 for year ended 30.4.1904	5 1/2	\$778 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$1,800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of Tls. 1/6 for 1904	8 1	